

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
CONTENTS*Eastern Europe*

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CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

CSSR Foreign Minister Addresses Disarmament Session
[Bratislava PRAVDA 29 May]
GDR MBFR Delegate Criticizes Western Approach to Talks
[HORIZONT No 22]

BB 1 1/A6
BB 6 1/A11

ALBANIA

Delegates to women's Union Congress Arrive in Durrës
Zimbabwe Women's Delegation Arrives
Vietnamese Women's Delegation Arrives
Other Delegations Arrive
TU Council Holds Africa Liberation Day Meeting
Rita Marko Receives African TU, Labor Officials
British Marxist-Leninist Leader Reg Birch Arrives

B 1 1/A14
B 1 1/A14
B 1 1/A14
B 1 1/A14
B 2 1/B1
B 2 1/B1
B 2 1/B1

BULGARIA

Dailies Score Washington NATO Conference
Press Scores Mondale UN Disarmament Speech
Army Daily Comments on Brzezinski's Recent Visit to PRC
BTA Lists Official Visits Scheduled for June
Zhivkov Greets Polish Leaders on Treaty Anniversary
Zhivkov Congratulates KKE's Florakis on Reelection
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 28 May]
Zhivkov Receives Luxembourg CP Leader Rene Urbany
Agriculture Ministry Leadership Meets With Zhivkov
Zhivkov Receives Light Industry Frontrankers
BCP Central Committee Greets Cyprus AKEL Congress
Nigerian Economic Minister Visits, Signs Agreement
Memorandum on Planning Cooperation With CSSR Signed
Briefs: "Petrol" Trust Celebration; Atomic Power
Station Progress

C 1 1/B2
C 1 1/B2
C 2 1/B3
C 2 1/B3
C 3 1/B4
C 3 1/B4
C 4 1/B5
C 4 1/B5
C 4 1/B5
C 5 1/B6
C 5 1/B6
C 6 1/B7
C 6 1/B7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further Reportage on Brezhnev's CSSR Visit
Opening Rally in Prague
Technical Difficulties Explained [DPA]
Husak's Welcoming Address
Brezhnev's Address [cross-reference]
Brezhnev Presents Awards to Husak, Bilak
Ceremony Reported
Leaders in Attendance

D 1 1/B8
D 1 1/B8
D 2 1/B9
D 2 1/B9
D 7 1/B14
D 7 1/B14
D 7 1/B14
D 9 1/C2

Reportage on Brezhnev's Visit to Bratislava	D 10	1/C3
31 May Arrival	D 10	1/C3
Welcomed by Officials	D 10	1/C3
Husak, Brezhnev Hold Talks	D 10	1/C3
Report on Hruskovic Speech to AKEL Congress	D 11	1/C4
[RUDE PRAVO 29 May]		
Korcsak-Led Delegation Departs for Helsinki	D 11	1/C4
Soviet Power Minister Leaves CSSR 31 May	D 11	1/C4
UN General Assembly Disarmament Session Reviewed	D 12	1/C5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 30 May]		
Brzezinski's PRC Visit Arouses Negative Commentary	D 13	1/C6
LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE Comment [24 May]	D 13	1/C6
Bratislava PRAVDA Remarks [24 May]	D 14	1/C7
CSSR Nuclear Industry's Potential Assessed	D 15	1/C8
[MLADA FRONTA 20 May]		
Address by Austria's Kreisky Criticized	D 16	1/C9
[RUDE PRAVO 24 May]		
Briefs: Cuba's Lescano Departs; Visiting SED Delegation	D 16	1/C9

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PDRY Military Delegation Visits Army Units	E 1	1/C10
Dohlus-Led SED Delegation Attends Finnish CP Congress	E 1	1/C10
Austrian Parliamentary, CP Delegations Visit GDR	E 1	1/C10
Fischer Briefs Parliamentary Delegation	E 1	1/C10
Stoph Receives Parliamentary Delegation	E 1	1/C10
Tisch Receives Head of Delegation	E 2	1/C11
Axen Welcomes CP Delegation	E 2	1/C11
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Editorial Discusses Plenum Session [29 May]	E 2	1/C11
Correspondent Reports Mueckenberger-Masherov Meeting	E 3	1/C12
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 May]		
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Publishes Party Elections Decision [26 May]	E 3	1/C12
Honecker Attends Opening of Writers Union Conference	E 4	1/C13
SED Greetings Message	E 4	1/C13
Congress Adopts Resolution	E 5	1/C14
Briefs: Aid to Mozambique; Solidarity Shipment for OAU	E 5	1/C14

HUNGARY

Mozambique Delegation Arrives in Budapest	F 1	1/D1
Kadar Speaks at Dinner	F 2	1/D2
Katushev, Marjai Lead Talks in Budapest	F 2	1/D2
Visit Tolna	F 2	1/D2
Soviet Ambassador's Reception	F 2	1/D2
Hungary, Barbados To Establish Diplomatic Relations	F 3	1/D3
Sandor Gaspar To Attend Finnish Communist Party Congress	F 3	1/D3
Gyorgy Lazar Attends Meeting on Tourism	F 3	1/D3
Laotian Delegation Ends Cultural Talks in Hungary	F 3	1/D3
Hungarian TU Delegation Ends Visit to Switzerland	F 3	1/D3
Briefs: Algerian Minister's Arrival; Hungarian-Jordanian Transport Agreement	F 4	1/D4

POLAND

Gierek's Planned 2-3 June Visit to Yugoslavia Noted	G 1	1/D5
Activities of Party, State Leaders Reported	G 1	1/D5
Gierek Addresses Women's Group	G 1	1/D5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 27-28 May]		
Jaroszewicz Sees Netherlands Minister	G 1	1/D5
Jaroszewicz Notes Korczak's Anniversary	G 1	1/D5
Jablonski Meets Welfare Delegation	G 2	1/D6
Szydlak Attends Welfare Congress	G 2	1/D6
Jagielski Tours Port Facilities	G 2	1/D6
Babiuch Attends Torun Plenum	G 3	1/D7
Leaders Exchange Greetings on Polish-Bulgarian Treaty	G 3	1/D7
Lukaszewicz-Led PZPR Delegation Visits Austria	G 4	1/D8
Soviet Foreign Ministry Officials Visit Poland	G 5	1/D9
Department Director Bondarenko	G 5	1/D9
Press Department Director	G 5	1/D9
FRG Official Visits Poland, Meets Ministers	G 5	1/D9
Briefs: SED Delegation in Poland	G 5	1/D9

ROMANIA

More on Ceausescu's Foreign Tour	H 1	1/D10
Farewell Remarks in Phnom Penh	H 1	1/D10
Ceausescu Cables Pol Pot, Others	H 1	1/D10
Stops Over in India	H 2	1/D11
Holds Talks With Desai	H 2	1/D11
Makes Statement to Journalists	H 3	1/D12
Returns to Bucharest	H 4	1/D13
Ceausescu's Toast at 29 May Luncheon in Cambodia	H 4	1/D13
[SCINTEIA 30 May]		
AGERPRES Reports Romanian-Cambodian Communique	H 5	1/D14
Briefs: Romanian-Bulgarian Border Convention	H 6	1/E1

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

58

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CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT SESSION

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[Report on speech by CSSR Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, on 26 May in New York: "Let us Build a Balance of Trust Instead of a Balance of Fear"]

[Text] New York--CTK--AS WE HAVE ALREADY ANNOUNCED, CSSR FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER BOHUSLAV CHNOUPEK FRIDAY NIGHT ADDRESSED THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY. WE ARE CARRYING THE FULL TEXT OF HIS ADDRESS.

At the start of his speech he heartily congratulated the Yugoslav representative Lazar Mojsov on being elected to the high office of this special session's chairman. He said: By congratulating you we are congratulating an outstanding representative of a state with which my country is bound by ties of traditional mutual respect and cooperation. I am convinced that under your experienced leadership this session will achieve concrete and positive results.

Minister Chnoupek then continued: We have convened to discuss for the first time in the 33 years in the UN's existence--with representatives from 149 countries from all over the world participating--such significant, vitally important questions of our time as disarmament.

This fact itself is an event of a profound political significance in the life of our organization. It is a concrete expression of the states' will to achieve progress in this key question and a significant milestone on the path to the goal to which mankind directs its sights--lasting peace.

We Do Not Want To Live On Top of a Powder Keg

If mankind--as is being correctly stressed--today stands at a fateful crossroads then it is necessary, just as at any other crossroad, to choose a direction. Because so much is at stake it seems to be impossible not to undertake anything. BUT IN CONTRAST TO THE PAST WHEN EACH DIRECTION WAS THE PATH OF WAR SUFFERINGS, TODAY MANKIND IS AIMING AT A DIFFERENT AND MORE RELIABLE DIRECTION: ORIENTATION TOWARD DETENTE, TOWARD CONSOLIDATING PEACE AND TOWARD BUILDING A BALANCE OF TRUST INSTEAD OF A BALANCE OF FEAR."

In the latest period the world has not only started to tread this path but it is already able to look back on an epoch marked by the milestones of international agreements, by the UN resolution and above all by the historic final act of the Helsinki conference. What is even more important is that along this path the world has succeeded in removing the severe cold war tension and that it has rapidly and relatively easily got used to peaceful coexistence. After all, this session could not have convened if international detente were not the main trend of world development.

There is no doubt that we are now succeeding in gradually realizing a great deal of what used to be--until recently--an unrealizable wish. In Europe, which is recorded in history as the location of permanent conflicts and tensions and as the epicenter of both terrible world wars, today people are happy about the foundations of security and cooperation that have been laid down.

THEY DO NOT WANT TO LIVE ON TOP OF A POWDER KEG. JUST AS THE ARM OF THE COMPASS PER-SISTENTLY SEEKS THE NORTH POLE, PEOPLE INSTINCTIVELY LONG FOR PEACE.

In the last few years a great deal has been done for the benefit of this truly humanitarian effort. Many deliberations on a wide spectrum of questions are taking place. Some channels of feverish armament have already been closed. But not all of them. Not the most dangerous ones.

IT IS NATURAL THAT IN THIS SITUATION POLITICAL DETENTE ALONE DOES NOT SUFFICE. IT IS INEVITABLE THAT CONCRETE STEPS BE REACHED IN THE SPHERE OF DISARMAMENT AND THAT ONE DOES NOT BECOME RECONCILED TO THE FACT THAT THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MILITARY SPHERE PROCEEDS THE OTHER WAY. COMMON SENSE ITSELF TELLS US THAT IT WOULD BE NONSENSE TO TALK OF REDUCING TENSION ON THE ONE HAND AND TO CONTINUE TO DEVELOP AND PRODUCE NEW KINDS OF WEAPONS, TO INCREASE MILITARY SPENDING AND TO GENERATE NEW MILITARY HOSTILITIES ON THE OTHER.

Moreover--as is generally known--armament has extraordinarily harmful social and economic consequences: undermines the people's natural effort to achieve a higher degree of development, is one of the greatest obstacles to building a new, just economic order and drains enormous material and human resources from where they are most needed. How much could the people's standard of living be improved and how many pressing problems burdening mankind could be solved with the means thus saved! If for instance the arms race were stopped for the duration of this session alone we would have saved from \$30 to \$35 billion, a sum that exceeds eightfold the funds of the UN development program that will be spent during the entire second development decade for realizing projects in the industry, agriculture and infrastructure of the developing countries.

We pose the question unequivocally: Against the war alternative we pose the prospect of peace; against the arms race cooperation and peaceful competition. Therefore we want to participate actively in this session's constructive work.

In order to take a step forward we must decide with feelings of utmost responsibility--in a matter-of-fact and rational manner and on the basis of correct conclusions and realism--how to harmonize our ideas and on which problems to jointly focus. Not only that: It is imperative to agree on concrete steps and--based on this--mark out a realistic program of further approach and thus markedly advance the disarmament issue.

As far as we are concerned I can declare on behalf of my government and with full responsibility that--as we have already stated. Together with our allies, in the Bucharest declaration of the Warsaw Pact's political advisory committee--Czechoslovakia is ready to actively participate in accord with the innermost longings and interests of our people, in the struggle to insure a tranquil, peaceful life and to further relax tension. "Czechoslovakia--as President Gustav Husak has recently declared--emphatically opposes a continuation of the arms race and the production and introduction of new kinds of mass destruction weapons."

The Revolutionary Significance of Great October

History is full of examples of proclamations and declarations of peace but it is also saturated with evidence that all too frequently there were only empty words spoken into the air. In history we shall not find many true efforts to create peace, to prepare conditions and prerequisites for peace, in other words efforts to organize peace. Although all the best representatives of mankind have always opposed wars, being guided by humanitarian and noble ideals, the attempts to preserve peace were all doomed to fail, because in the course of all the previous historical epochs objective conditions for halting wars and establishing lasting peace did not exist.

THESE ONLY CAME ABOUT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT OCTOBER, THIS REVOLUTIONARY EVENT IN HUMAN HISTORY, WHICH IRREVERSIBLY INFLUENCED ITS DEVELOPMENT, SUBSTANTIALLY PRUNED THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ROOTS OF WARS AND THUS CAUSED SUCH A GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE BALANCE OF POWER BETWEEN WAR AND PEACE THAT THE FORCES OF PEACE AND PROGRESS HAVE ASSUMED THE STRATEGIC INITIATIVE. Through his clear-sighted diagnosis Lenin fully and completely proved that imperialism and war are joint vessels, two inseparable terms constituting the sum of war's causes and consequences. But in today's world, with a new balance of powers, there are factors limiting the possibilities for a military expansion and clearly marking out the principles of peaceful coexistence--a new Rubicon of the mortal threat of self-destruction. These are limits that cannot and must not be exceeded.

All the more senseless, but let us openly say also without prospect are the attempts to perpetuate armament by enforcing further adventurist projects, among them nuclear charges with reduced radiation and an increased destructive affect or vice versa, and particularly the most dangerous project up to now: to produce the neutron bomb. No wonder that the absurdly anti-human character of this weapon has united the entire peaceful mankind into a single enraged front against it.

The Criminal Neutron Weapon

MOREOVER, THE NEUTRON BOMB PROVES THE EXISTENCE OF A DELIBERATE AND MALICIOUS CONCEPT BY CERTAIN MILITARY-POLITICAL CIRCLES TO PRODUCE KINDS AND SYSTEMS OF WEAPONS THAT ERASE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL WAR AND DANGEROUSLY LOWER THE THRESHOLD ON THE PATH TO A WORLD-WIDE THERMO-NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE. SUCCUMBING TO THE PRESSURE OF THE MILITARISTS IN THIS QUESTION WOULD MEAN DELAYING FOR A LONGER PERIOD OF TIME AND SUBSTANTIALLY THREATENING THE REALISTIC PROSPECTS OF LASTING PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT. THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED MUST BE AWARE OF THIS.

The postwar decades have convincingly shown that it has not been, is not and will not be possible to speak with the socialist and other peace-loving countries from the position of power. The initiators of such attempts have not succeeded in adding anything to their gains, they are only filling the page with losses. What has this contributed to mankind? It has contributed only increasing tension, cold war and balancing on the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

We are therefore of the opinion that the matter of completely banning the production, deployment and use of neutron weapons must be particularly underscored in the disarmament action program that this session will adopt. We see the best road to solving this burning problem in the conclusion of an agreement, the concrete draft of which was submitted this year by the socialist countries in the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

All the realistic facts I have mentioned should mobilize us to achieve real and tangible results at this session, before the eyes of the people of our countries and of the whole world: TO BREAK THE SENSE OF IMPASSE AND FATALISM, AS ORDERED BY THE CATEGORIC IMPERATIVE OF THE HIGHEST POLITICAL AND MORAL DUTY OF US ALL; SO THAT, BRIEFLY SAID, THE PRESENT SESSION IS SUCCESSFUL.

To Break the Scourge of War

Our attitude on stopping the arms race and on disarmament is anchored in the drafts of the main stipulations of the disarmament declaration and action program. We have submitted them together with the other socialist countries as a working basis for this session's negotiations, motivated by the endeavor to adopt a document, all parts of which would reflect the sobriety of our judgments and the correct appraisal of the realities of the present-day world. We are convinced that the proposals are balanced and objective, that they will guarantee the relations of equal rights and the responsibility of all countries and, what is no less important, that they will be generally acceptable. In this way, if the present session is to contribute to real progress--toward implementing the noblest task of our organization: TO SUCCESSFULLY PROTECT THE FUTURE GENERATIONS FROM THE SCOURGE OF WAR--ITS CONCLUDING DOCUMENTS MUST ACTUALLY BECOME AN "ACTION PROGRAM", SO THAT THEY SUCCESSFULLY LEAD TOWARD NEW DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS. WE DO NOT NEED ANY RHETORIC, PROCLAMATIONS OF MERE INTENTIONS, BE THEY EVER SO BEAUTIFUL; NEITHER DO WE NEED VOTING AND THE ENDEAVOR TO SPEED UP THE PROCESS AT ANY PRICE, FAR MORE THAN IS FEASIBLE--WE NEED CONCRETE DEEDS AND PRACTICAL MEASURES.

True, the basic links in these problems are the questions connected with nuclear weapons, that is the discontinuation of nuclear armament, complete nuclear disarmament and the aversion of the threat of a nuclear war. For it is the nuclear weapons that are the most destructive force of contemporary military arsenals, a force that can easily change our world into a burning conflagration. This task is all the more pressing since during the last 10 years alone the world stocks of these weapons have increased more than threefold.
[paragraph continues]

We are therefore convinced of the urgency of the demand that all nuclear states should commit themselves to stopping the further production of all kinds of nuclear weapons and start gradually reducing their accumulated stocks until they are completely liquidated.

In the present period the conditions have undoubtedly become ripe for achieving a treaty on a complete and general ban on all nuclear weapons tests. Thanks to the intensive work of the disarmament committee in Geneva, the technical aspects of control have been practically solved--aspects which for a long time constituted a grave obstacle to progress. We consider it most necessary for all nuclear states without exception to join this treaty, if it is to be really effective.

Apropos, since we are talking about the matter of control--experience shows that control measures once agreed on, measures which are simultaneously fully effective, have never given rise to any difficulties in practice and have fulfilled the requirements placed on them. In this instance the decisive thing is always political will and the feeling of responsibility--and not some new organizations or agencies.

Another order of the day is to prevent the threat of expanding nuclear armament, to achieve the full universality of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, to consolidate it and also to strengthen in this respect the activity of the international atomic energy agency. It cannot be tolerated that the peaceful cooperation of states in nuclear energy engineering should become a channel for nuclear armament. The danger is multiplied by the existence of tens of countries already that are able to develop their own nuclear weapons without great difficulty. For this very reason the CSSR Government supports the idea of creating zones without nuclear weapons and zones of peace in various parts of the world.

We also regard as extremely urgent such a significant measure as the complete ban on the development and production of all further new kinds of mass destruction weapons and their systems. In fact, facts show that designs of such, qualitatively completely new weapons are already leaving the land of utopia and becoming a reality of the present. They show that all that mankind has experienced in wars so far is merely a distant, dying echo of what could be caused by the catastrophic destructive effects of these new weapons.

Our session has the exceptional opportunity to create a favorable and constructive atmosphere for successfully culminating such significant current negotiations as the SALT negotiations between the USSR and the United States, the talks between the three nuclear powers on banning nuclear weapons tests and negotiations on banning chemical and radiological weapons.

THE CSSR GOVERNMENT IS DEEPLY CONVINCED THAT THE MOST SUITABLE, AND SUREST, WAY THIS SESSION CAN EFFECTIVELY AID THE FINAL ELIMINATION OF THE THREAT OF WAR LIES IN ADOPTING THE USSR'S LATEST DISARMAMENT INITIATIVES SUBMITTED BY LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV, INITIATIVES ORIENTED TOWARD THE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE LIMITATION OF THE STATES' ARMAMENT IN BOTH THE NUCLEAR AND THE CONVENTIONAL SPHERE; THIS IS UNDOUBTEDLY IN KEEPING WITH THE IDEAS OF THE MAJORITY OF COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN THIS HALL.

Our session would significantly contribute to the cause of peace if it simultaneously appealed to the states for decisive international measures for warding off the still existing danger of a nuclear war, and particularly for later concluding a universal treaty on the renunciation of the use of force in international relations, because it is natural that measures in the nuclear disarmament sphere must take place in parallel with the consolidation of political and international security guarantees.

The political and economic situation in the world urgently demands that the limitation of armament expenditures and the substantial reduction of military budgets also become the object of concrete and business like negotiations.

For a Concrete Agreement

In the general context of disarmament efforts the regional measures for limiting armament and reducing armed forces and armaments, including conventional weapons, are indispensable. We cannot be satisfied with the fact that negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, in which my country also participates, have been going on for 5 years, so far without any obvious results. WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS, WHICH ARE THE FIRST HISTORIC EXPERIENCE OF THIS KIND, MUST EXTRICATE THEMSELVES FROM THE ENDLESS DISCUSSIONS ABOUT MERELY TECHNICAL DETAILS, FREE THEMSELVES FROM ALL THE VARIANTS OF "ASYMMETRIC" MODELS THAT ARE CONTRARY TO THE AGREED PRINCIPLES, AND GET ON TO THE MAIN THING: TO THE PREPARATION OF A CONCRETE AGREEMENT. WE FOR OUR PART ARE PREPARED TO DO EVERYTHING WE CAN TO ACHIEVE SUCH A MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE AGREEMENT.

Also of considerable significance in this respect is the recent Belgrade meeting of the states that participated in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, where quite a few suggestive proposals were submitted, aimed at easing tension in the military sphere. They include the action platform of the fight for military detente in Europe, containing such important measures as, for instance, the proposal for the conference participants to conclude an agreement that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons against one another, and a number of other proposals. We also state from this forum that we are in favor of assessing these proposals in practice in a way that should be agreed on the basis of the general approval of the states that participated in the CSCE.

The Mechanism of Negotiations Is Suitable

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO DEAL WITH THE QUESTION OF THE MECHANISM OF DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS. THE CSSR GOVERNMENT BELIEVES THAT THE UNITED NATIONS, ITS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND OTHER BODIES, TOGETHER WITH THE DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE IN GENEVA, ARE A SUFFICIENTLY DEVELOPED AND REPRESENTATIVE APPARATUS FOR MULTILATERAL DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS, EVEN THOUGH WE FREQUENTLY WISH--AND DO ALL WE CAN FOR IT--THAT THEIR COEFFICIENT OF PRODUCTIVITY WAS HIGHER THAN IT IS. HOWEVER, EVEN PRIOR TO THIS WE VOICED THE CONCERN THAT LABORATORY ANALYSES TO DETERMINE WHO IS TO NEGOTIATE AND WHERE AND HOW COULD SOON PUSH THE MAIN THING--NEGOTIATIONS ON A CONCRETE AGREEMENT--INTO THE BACKGROUND. WHAT WE LACK IS NOT A MECHANISM; IT IS NOT THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OR FORM THAT IS CAUSING DIFFICULTIES, BUT SOLELY AND ALONE THE POLITICAL WALL OF CERTAIN STATES TO ACCEDE TO THE DISARMAMENT IDEA AND TO BEGIN TO BRING IT ABOUT IN PRACTICE.

For this reason Czechoslovakia believes that our session will best fulfill its purpose by becoming the prologue to the convening of a WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE. Because it is this conference that could become the appropriate, properly representative and authoritative forum that would have at its disposal also the mechanism making it possible to undertake concrete, effective and far-reaching measures.

Nevertheless the convening of this conference is perpetually being put off by certain states, including the two permanent Security Council members. This is not too provident, since the world public wants the conference and fully understands that participation in it of all states is inevitable--particularly those with nuclear weapons at their disposal. The CSSR Government is in favor of the present session's stipulating the concrete date for convening this conference and in favor of its setting up a body which would actively prepare for it.

I have already stressed that an extremely complicated and responsible task has fallen on this session--that of consolidating and further intensifying the current positive trends in international development and of preparing common steps for implementing them in the military sphere.

I AM GLAD TO BE ABLE TO CONFIRM THE CSSR GOVERNMENT'S RESOLVE TO DO EVERYTHING IT CAN TO ENABLE OUR NEGOTIATIONS TO BE CONDUCTED IN FRUITFUL, CONSTRUCTIVE AND CREATIVE DISCUSSION AND TO ENABLE THE CONCLUSIONS WE WILL ADOPT TO BECOME A REALISTIC FOUNDATION FOR ACHIEVING A TURN IN DISARMAMENT.

WE ARE ACTING THUS, LED BY OUR OPTIMISTIC WORLD-OUT LOOK AND IN THE DEEP CONVICTION THAT THE POLICY OF DETENTE, DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT WILL OVERCOME ALL OBSTACLES PUT INTO ITS WAY BY ITS ADVERSARIES. NATURALLY THIS PRESUPPOSES THAT WE ALL WILL TURN THE ENERGY OF WORDS SAID ABOUT DISARMAMENT INTO THE ENERGY OF DEEDS. THIS PROCESS CANNOT HAVE PASSIVE OBSERVERS.

GDR MBFR DELEGATE CRITICIZES WESTERN APPROACH TO TALKS

AU310905Y East Berlin HORIZONT in German issue number 22, May 78 p 5 AU

[Press statement made by Ingo Oeser, leader of the GDR delegation to the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, made on 18 May]

[Text] The ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries issued a communique as a result of their session held on 25 April 1978 in Sofia, stating that, in their opinion, it is necessary "to take concrete steps as soon as possible to alleviate military confrontation and promote disarmament, as well as to strengthen mutual trust in Europe." The Warsaw Pact member-states expressed themselves as being against a "further intensification of the arms race and against an exacerbation of the military confrontation on the Western continent."

In order to achieve an essential reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the USSR, the CSSR, the GDR and the Polish People's Republic submitted a draft agreement as early as on 8 November 1973. If the Western participants in the negotiations had accepted this draft as a basis for an agreement, today military units amounting to 170,000 men with armaments and combat equipment would already have been reduced by the socialist countries, as well as by the Western participants. If we base ourselves on the official figures exchanged between East and West, the strength of the ground forces and air forces of each military bloc would now amount to 800,000 men, instead of a million as it is at present.

For as long as 5 years everyone has been clearly aware of the following facts:

1--The socialist states are ready effectively to reduce their armed forces and armaments in central Europe on a mutual basis.

2--The result of the implementation of the proposals submitted by the socialist states would represent a considerable alleviation of military confrontation while at the same time still safeguarding the unimpaired security of all participants. This would be a significant supplement to political detente, as the final CSCE documents signed in Helsinki demand.

The initiatives which the socialist states have submitted throughout all the years following 1973 are proof of a realistic approach and of the readiness to compromise. After all, the socialist states had to take into consideration the fact that the Western participants have hitherto manifested only little readiness to reduce their own armed forces and armaments. It is worth pointing out that we proposed at an early stage not to increase the number of armed forces throughout the whole period of the Vienna negotiations. An agreement on this proposal could have represented a true strengthening of mutual trust for the long-term goals of the negotiations.

Why has no agreement been reached at the Vienna negotiations, despite the purposeful activities of the socialist states? The chief obstacle is represented by the unrealistic approach of the Western participants. Since the very beginning of our negotiations they have been pursuing a concept aimed at achieving one-sided advantages. The Western framework plan of November 1973 with its amendment introduced in 1975 envisages the following, unequitable commitments:

1--The Western participating countries wish to reduce the manpower of their armed forces by only one third compared with the socialist states.

2--The Western participating countries, on principle, reject any reduction of armaments and air force troops, with the exception of the withdrawal of certain U.S. nuclear weapons, whereas they demand of the USSR that it accomplish an essential reduction and restriction of its tank troops. [deren Begrenzung fordern]

3--The Western European participating countries and Canada, which represent about three quarters of the total NATO member-countries' armed forces in central Europe, also are unwilling to assume their national obligations in regard to the reduction and restriction of their armed forces and armaments, whereas they ask the Soviet Union to do so.

What would the result of such a reduction scheme be? The NATO forces would attain a superiority of more than 150,000 men in central Europe and would be free to further increase their armaments. The presently existing, approximate balance of military forces and equipment in central Europe would thus be undermined.

We must, unfortunately, state that the so-called "amendments" which the Western delegates introduced at the end of the last round of negotiations still contain basic elements of the previously submitted Western proposals. As the Western representatives have admitted themselves, their framework plan, as a basic concept, has remained unchanged since 1973.

In their initiative the Western participants have taken the arguments of the socialist states into consideration to a certain extent. Thus, after a long time, they have finally become aware of how justified the respective demands of the socialist states are. Since the modification of the Western stand, however, is still subject to the unchanged basic scheme of the Western proposals, and since this modification is essentially determined by the same basic scheme, the significance of the modification remains limited.

As in the past, the socialist states will continue in the future to take notice of and take into consideration any constructive element. After thorough examination, however, we would like to put it frankly: In order to achieve true progress in our negotiations, it is important that the Western participants revise their stand regarding the basic question of reduction of armed forces and armaments. They should finally adopt a realistic position and cease to strive for one-sided advantages.

For a long time the Western participants have had the opportunity to revise their unrealistic stand. After the 1976 exchange of official data on the strength of troops in the area envisaged for reduction, and after the detailed discussion on these questions in 1977, a revision of the Western stand appears sufficiently justified. The facts exchanged confirm the existence of an approximate military balance in the area envisaged for reduction. After the socialist states, with their compromise proposal of 25 October 1977, submitted additional figures to the negotiations, it is high time for the Western participants to give up their prejudiced and unconfirmed concepts and to consider the existing situation with a realistic approach.

The unrealistic basic concept adopted by the West has hitherto delayed any agreement. At the same time certain NATO member-countries are demonstrably increasing the size of their armed forces and armaments in the area envisaged for reduction. The plans of influential groups in the Western participating countries regarding the production and storage of neutron bombs in Western Europe have not been abandoned. Such actions, characteristic of the arms race, are exacerbating the military confrontation in Western Europe and are in direct opposition to the goals of our negotiations. Such actions are directly linked to the refusal of the Western participating countries to reduce the number of their troops for the duration of the negotiations. Such an approach is not likely to strengthen the necessary basis of confidence and facilitate progress in the negotiations.

The basic stand of the socialist states and their striving for an effective, mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments of all 11 directly participating states is justified. The reduction of the ground forces and of the air forces, which has been proposed--a reduction based on equal percentages for each participant--guarantees that all participating countries will contribute to the reductions, according to the size of their armed forces, and that, thus, the existing balance of forces will be considerably reduced. Thus, the principles agreed upon regarding the mutual reduction and the safeguarding of unimpaired security for all participants remains strictly guaranteed. No one would, thus, attain any one-sided advantages. Therefore, the proposals of the socialist states still lead the way representing a suitable basis for agreements. These proposals are realistic and feasible.

We expect from the Western participants that they should finally demonstrate their readiness, just as the socialist states, to reduce their own armed forces and armaments on a mutual basis, and thus, to make an effective reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe possible.

The socialist states are ready to do anything within their power in order to find acceptable solutions and to reduce the existing military tension in Western Europe, where this tension is particularly acute and dangerous. It is still up to the Western participants to make a realistic contribution to these efforts by basically changing their attitude at the negotiating table, as well as outside the Vienna negotiations.

DELEGATES TO WOMEN'S UNION CONGRESS ARRIVE IN DURRES

AU312123Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 May 78 AU

[Summary from very poor reception] Today the people of the city of Durres welcomed the delegates to the Eighth Women's Union Congress, who have been arriving from all the districts of Albania. Amidst great revolutionary enthusiasm, the delegates and the people of Durres also hailed the arrival of Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hysni Kapo and Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo members and secretaries; Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions; Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kadri Hasbiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of the interior; Lenka Cuko and Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate members. They were accompanied by Vito Kapo, president of the Central Council of the Albanian Women's Union. They were received by Mihallaq Zicishti, first secretary of Durres District party committee; and (Sulejman Bardhi), chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee.

The congress delegates and party comrades then gathered at the city's main square, where they were welcomed by Mihallaq Zicishti. Also present were the members of the foreign delegations who have come to attend the congress proceedings.

The delegates then went to the martyrs' cemetery, where they laid wreaths and paid homage. Wreaths were also laid on behalf of Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; the AWP Central Committee; the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union; the Durres District party committee; and the foreign delegations attending the congress proceedings.

Zimbabwe Women's Delegation Arrives

AU312042Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 31 May 78 AU

[Summary] A delegation of the women's organization of the National African Union of Zimbabwe arrived today in Albania at the invitation of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union to attend the union's eighth congress.

Vietnamese Women's Delegation Arrives

LD010414Y Tirana ATA in English 0933 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, May 30 (ATA)--Upon the invitation of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, a delegation of the Women's Union of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by the vice-president of this union, Le Thi Xuyen, arrived in Albania to attend the proceedings of the 8th Congress of the A.W.U. The delegation was welcomed by the vice-president of the General Council of the A.W.U. Eleni Pashko, and other comrades. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the S.R. of Vietnam to the P.S.R. of Albania, Duong Van Trung. A group of Young Pioneers presented the delegation with bouquets of flowers.

Other Delegations Arrive

AU300912Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Summary] Delegations of the Italian and Canadian revolutionary women have arrived in our country to attend the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union at the invitation of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union.

II. 1 Jun 78

B 2

ALBANIA

They were met by Hatixhe Katro, secretary of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, and Sekine Skoci, member of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union.

TU COUNCIL HOLDS AFRICA LIBERATION DAY MEETING

AU260942Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 25 May 78 AU

[Summary]--On the occasion of the African liberation day, the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions and the Tirana District Trade Union Council organized a meeting of friendship and solidarity with the peoples of Africa in Tirana on 25 May.

Attending were workers, activists of trade union organizations, and others. Also present were Omer Haxhia, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council; and Ferdi Karagjozi, general secretary of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries.

Idriz Dhrami, secretary of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, chaired the meeting. Vehim Laca, member of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions and chairman of the Tirana District Trade Union Council, spoke on the occasion.

Samuel Lungu, deputy secretary general for international affairs of the organization of African trade unions, also addressed the meeting. He has come to our country at the invitation of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions. The meeting approved a resolution expressing the solidarity of Tirana workers with the workers and peoples of Africa.

RITA MARKO RECEIVES AFRICAN TU LABOR OFFICIALS

LD301034Y Tirana ATA in English 0931 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, May 30, ATA--The president of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, Rita Marko, received the vice-secretary general in charge of international affairs of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity, Samuel Lungu and the secretary of the department of labour of the Pan-African Congress of Azania, Fezile Nhlapo, who upon the invitation of the Central Council of the A.T.U. came to our country on occasion of May 25, the day of the freedom of Africa.

Present at the reception, which proceeded in the cordial and fraternal atmosphere, were also the secretary of the Central Council of the A.T.U. Nimet Cani and other comrades.

BRITISH MARXIST-LENINIST LEADER REG BIRCH ARRIVES

AU312121Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Reg Birch, chairman of the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), arrived today in Albania at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee for a friendly visit. He is accompanied by Comrade Dorothy Birch, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist). They were welcomed at Rinas airport by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Piro Biti, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the AWP Central Committee, and other comrades.

II. 1 Jun 78

B U L G A R I A

C 1

DAILIES SCORE WASHINGTON NATO CONFERENCE

AU011010Y Sofia BTA in English 0843 GMT 1 Jun 78 AU

["Sword and Dollar Union"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA)--"False accusations against the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, floods of anti-Soviet insinuations, appeals for 'intercontinentalization' of the NATO activity far beyond 'to the north from the Tropic of Cancer', threats to set up special integrated military and other mechanism for a still further direct NATO interference in Africa and other 'threatened spots' of the globe--this is at the moment the special RABOTNICHESKO DELO envoy Georgi Todorchev points out today in a long commentary on the NATO Washington conference.

The author notes that the maxims which glorify the aggressive bloc at the Washington session of this bloc have been borrowed and repeated in the speeches of Carter, Luns, Callaghan, they abound in the special resolution in support of NATO, which was voted in the two houses of the U.S. Congress. He emphasizes that they reflect the foreign political course of Washington, aimed at superarmament of the Western military bloc, (?at) maintaining the "from the position of force" policy.

In connection with the NATO session NARODNA ARMIYA carries the article "Sword and Dollar Union" by its observer, Miss Maria Neykova. Following up the nearly 30-year history of NATO with numerous facts, the author points out that the military and industrial complex is the nucleus of the aggressive nature of imperialism. Based on rich material the daily points at the symbiosis between the militarist circles in the army and (?those) directly engaged in arms production.

NARODNA ARMIYA writes: "The complex exerts a powerful influence on the home and foreign policy of the U.S. Government, on the ideology and morals of the bourgeois society, it patronizes the different ultra", and instils reactionary orders".

PRESS SCORES MONDALE UN DISARMAMENT SPEECH

AU260952Y Sofia BTA in English 0847 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA)--"After Carter's refusal to take part in the UN session on disarmament, the speech of Vice-President Walter Mondale at the General Assembly only strengthened the impression that the USA is trying to belittle the problems discussed there", writes NARODNA ARMIYA in its commentary today.

Noting that the US assurances of devotion to the process of detente seem to lack backing by concrete moves, the army organ reminds that again on May 24, when Mr Mondale was engaged in speaking beautiful phrases in support of disarmament from the UN rostrum, the House of Representatives of the US Congress approved a 37,900 million dollars worth of arms purchases in the financial 1979.

The already familiar duplicity of the US foreign political and military positions, confirmed by the speech of the US Vice-President at the United Nations, impedes the reduction of the arms burden in the world. It does not meet the interests of the world public, who expect from the biggest capitalist state concrete moves regarding this vitally important problem.

II. 1 Jun 78

C 2

BULGARIA

TRUD points out in its commentary that Mondale's attempts to lay the blame for the arms race on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are groundless. The news analyst assesses the figures mentioned in the vice-president's speech concerning the relative military-strategical balance in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty as "downright capitalization".

ARMY DAILY COMMENTS ON BRZEZINSKI'S RECENT VISIT TO PRC

AU271346Y Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 27 May 78 AU

["U.S.'s Stepped Up Policy in Asia"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA)--That is how NARODNA ARMIYA sees the result of the just concluded visit of Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security council chief, to China.

In spite of the fact that the many hours of talks of the high-ranking U.S. official were wrapped in complete secrecy, it is easy, the daily writes, to imagine what they were about, especially when we recall that the guest was one of the most ferocious enemies of communism and what is more an enemy vested in state power.

It is not a secret, writes NARODNA ARMIYA, that in his global foreign political concept Mr Brzezinski relies on a clash between China and the Soviet Union, bestowing his highest hopes on the Maoists. That is why quite justified is the alarm aroused by his regarding the talks with the Chinese leaders as constructive and as having shown that the United States and China in general maintained similar views on key international issues. It is more than evident, the international weekly review of NARODNA ARMIYA reads, that these common views and interests boil down to their common anti-Sovietism.

Recalling Peking's disappointment in last year's visit of the secretary of state Cyrus Vance, when speculations insisted on a step backward in Sino-American relations, NARODNA ARMIYA writes that in contrast to last year's pessimism, at present the optimism of the Chinese leaders is conspicuous. And this according to the daily, comes only to suggest that during Mr Brzezinski's visit, the contentious matters have been let aside and no time was wasted on bilateral relations but on matters detrimental to international security and peace in the world.

BTA LISTS OFFICIAL VISITS SCHEDULED FOR JUNE

AU311600Y Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 31 May 78 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, May 31 (BTA)--The following official visits are scheduled for June in Bulgaria:

June 5-6--Mr Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia.

June 7-8--Mr Willi Brandt, leader of the German Social-Democratic Party.

June 8-11--Mr Fahri Koruturk, president of the Republic of Turkey.

It is also expected that Mr Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, will pay an official visit to Bulgaria in June.

ZHIVKOV GREETES POLISH LEADERS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU281945Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have exchanged greeting messages with the Polish leaders Edward Giersek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first Bulgarian-Polish treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The message of our leaders reads: This historic treaty signed on 29 May 1948 in Warsaw is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It has played a great role in developing and strengthening the fraternal cooperation and unity between the two parties, countries and peoples. It was an important factor in building socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland. The new treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed on 6 April 1967 in Sofia contributed to an even closer cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland in the political, economic and cultural areas. It became a symbol of the socialist internationalism in action. The past three decades of these treaties' action were a period of continuous developing and expanding of the comprehensive relations between the two countries, in the interests of our two fraternal peoples and the entire socialist community, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement and the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

Together with the USSR, the People's Republic of Poland and the other Warsaw Pact and CEMA member-countries, we confidently march along the road of implementing in living deeds the tasks set by the BCP 11th Congress and the BCP national conference.

The telegram of the Polish leaders to Comrades Zhivkov and Todorov reads: The concluding of this treaty based on the healthy basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism 30 years ago set the beginning of a new stage in Bulgarian-Polish relations in the political, economic, cultural and other areas. It created a healthy basis for a systematic development of the comprehensive and fraternal cooperation between the People's Republic of Poland and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

We note with satisfaction that according to the treaty's tenets the relations between the two countries and peoples based on unity of aims and strivings are systematically developing and strengthening. Poland highly values the fraternal alliance and cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Our recognition of your significant achievements in constructing the socialism is great, as well as our appreciation of Bulgaria's contribution to strengthening detente and developing the cooperation between peoples. We are convinced that by strengthening the indestructible friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community and the joint activity in the Warsaw Pact in CEMA, Poland and Bulgaria will continue to contribute to strengthening socialism and securing peace and security in Europe and the world.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES KKE'S FLOPAKIS ON REELECTION

AU301444Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 May 78 AU

[Text of greetings telegram from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, to Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party [KKE], on his reelection to this post]

[Text] On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf I ask you to accept my most sincere congratulations on the occasion of your election to the post of secretary general of the KKE Central Committee.

I wish you great new successes in your highly responsible work. I take advantage of the opportunity to express my confidence that the relations between the BCP and the KKE will continue to develop successfully on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG CP LEADER RENE URBANY

AU311558Y Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 31 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received the chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, Mr Rene Urbany, leader of the delegation of the CC of the party now on a visit to Bulgaria.

The talks have reaffirmed the unity in the views and evaluations of the two parties on all the questions discussed. The further cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Luxembourg on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and some topical problems of the international situation and the world communist and workers' movement were examined in a cordial atmosphere. Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, attended the meeting. Afterwards Mr Zhivkov gave a luncheon for the delegation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY LEADERSHIP MEETS WITH ZHIVKOV

AU302016Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 30 May 78 AU

[Text] A meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry took place today. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and food industry, briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the problems which are to be solved by the national agrarian-industrial complex in implementing the decisions of the BCP national conference on further and decisively improving the work and reaching the turning point of agriculture.

Grigor Stoichkov expressed his confidence that the branch cadres, united around the BCP Central Committee, will further work selflessly for implementing in deeds the decisions of the BCP national conference and for elevating the branch to the level of the new requirements.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES LIGHT INDUSTRY FRONTRANKERS

AU302018Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 May 78 AU

[Summary] "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, today received the frontrankers Lilyana Dimitrova, twice Hero of Socialist Labor; Milka Rankova, Hero of Socialist Labor, and other frontrankers "led by Stoyan Zhulev, minister of light industry, and Petur Petrov, chairman of the light industry workers trade union."

The frontrankers reported to the BCP Central Committee on the successes of 160 light industry workers who have fulfilled their personal plans for the 7th five-year plan. Other production successes were also reported.

"The workers thanked Comrade Todor Zhivkov for his personal warmth and his attention and respect for the workers' toil." Pledges for new working successes were made. "Comrade Grisha Filipov also attended the meeting."

II. 1 Jun 78

C 5

BULGARIA

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREET'S CYPRUS AKEL CONGRESS

AU262122Y Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA)--At the 14th Congress of AKEL, the Progressive Party of the Working People, [in Cyprus] the secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, read a greetings address on behalf of the CC of the BCP.

"I should like from this tribune to point out that Bulgaria is unconditionally solidary with and firmly supports this just cause of the people of Cyprus and declares herself in favour of solving the Cyprus issue within the framework of the resolution of the United Nations for the preservation of the independence, territorial integrity and non-aligned (?policy) of the Republic of Cyprus", it is emphasised in the address.

Further on stress is laid on the support of the BCP for the proposal of the USSR for calling an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations to discuss and find a fair solution to the Cyprus issue.

"We are deeply confident that the Republic of Cyprus will live because its cause is just, because the industrious, gifted and freedom loving people of Cyprus want to live in a free and independent Cyprus because in Cyprus there is such a party as SKEL which has devoted all its forces to one goal: to save Cyprus, so that the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots may live in friendship and in cooperation build up together their common home", the address reads.

Stress is laid in it also on the solidarity and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for all democratic and progressive forces in the world.

A high appraisal is given in the message of the CC of the BCP to the activity of AKEL as a party which expresses the interests of all the working people and to its struggle for strengthening the independence, democracy and social progress of Cyprus.

NIGERIAN ECONOMIC MINISTER VISITS, SIGNS AGREEMENT

AU261724Y Sofia BTA in English 1416 GMT 26 May 78 AU

["Bulgarian-Nigerian Cooperation"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA)--"We came to Bulgaria in order to with our Bulgarian colleagues new fields of cooperation and, of course, to expand the previous one", the minister of economic development of Nigeria, Dr Ononiyi Adewoye, stated here today. [sentence as received] "We had the opportunity of getting to know the Bulgarian experience in various fields--(?mechanical) engineering food industry, agriculture. We were particularly impressed with Bulgaria's achievements in agriculture".

Dr Adewoye was here on a five-day visit at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government. He visited industrial and agricultural sites, met heads of Bulgarian ministries and economic departments, and representatives of the BCP [word indistinct] circles. At his talks with the deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Andrei Lukanov, Minister Adewoye expressed the desire of his government to expand the economic cooperation with Bulgaria, to outline new forms for its development.

Dr Adewoye very highly assessed the activity of the Bulgarian specialists in Nigeria. He said: "They work in our country with particular selflessness".

According to representatives of the [words indistinct] here the visit of the Nigerian minister was fruitful. A new step in the development of Bulgaro-Nigerian economic dialogue was the agreement on economic and techno-scientific cooperation, which was signed here today. As requested by the Nigerian side the number of Bulgarian specialists in Nigeria will be considerably increased. It is provided to train Nigerian specialists in Bulgaria.

The document provides for considerable expanding and diversifying economic cooperation in agriculture, especially in stock-breeding, the food industry, mechanical engineering, construction, transport, forestry, and geological prospecting in Nigeria. The agreement regularizes the setting up of a Bulgaro-Nigerian commission on economic and techno-scientific cooperation.

The construction of big public and living house projects and roads will continue in Nigeria. Bulgaria will cooperate in establishing and fitting out big cooperative farms, machine and tractor stations. Bulgarian specialists will render assistance in geological prospecting of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

Bulgaria will supply Nigeria with farm machinery, machine-tools, and wood-processing machines, will provide complete deliveries for establishing factories, a canning combine, which involves technology, know-how and experts. In the field of agriculture in Nigeria there will be built seed-production centres, poultry combines, dairy farms and meliorative equipment.

Irrespective of the fact that mutual trade (?was not a) subject of discussion under the agreement signed, the two sides are optimistic that there exist very good possibilities for its expanding, enriching and harmonizing. The trade agreement signed in 1975 is valid now.

MEMORANDUM ON PLANNING COOPERATION WITH CSSR SIGNED

AU262044Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] In Prague on 26 May Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee and Vaclav Hula, CSSR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Committee, signed a memorandum which envisages the continuation of the cooperation on coordinating the economic plans until 1985 in everything related to expanding the integration, production sharing and the specialization in various areas, and first of all in machinebuilding. Kiril Zarev was received by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier.

BRIEFS

"PETROL" TRUST CELEBRATION--The "Petrol" state economic trust has been celebrating the 30th anniversary of its existence. The collective attended a festive meeting on the occasion. Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, read a State Council decree presenting the "Red Banner of Labor" to the collective of the trust. "Peko" Takov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Council, read a greetings message on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the government and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the trust." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 30 May 78 AU]

ATOMIC POWER STATION PROGRESS--The citizens of the town of Kozloduy and the workers at Kozloduy atomic power station have jointly celebrated the anniversary of the crossing of the Danube by Khristo Botev and his insurrection fighters. This morning Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, inaugurated a new base for repair of atomic power equipment attached to the atomic power station. A children's establishment for the workers' children was also inaugurated. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 30 May 78 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV'S CSSR VISIT

Opening Rally in Prague

LD310950 [Editorial Report LD] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 0855 GMT on 31 May, all stations linked, begins carrying a live relay from the Spanish Hall in Prague Castle of a ceremonial meeting in honor of the Soviet delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At 0900 GMT the reporter announces that Gustav Husak, Leonid Brezhnev, the members of the Soviet delegation and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium arrive to stormy applause and chanting. Following the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal opens the proceedings in the following 6-minute speech:

"Dear comrades, dear and esteemed guests. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secretary and the president of the republic, Comrade Gustav Husak, and the government of the republic, I hereby open the festive rally of representatives of our people, representatives of party, state, social and economic bodies and organizations, and representatives of science, culture and art.

"We have gathered here at the ancient Prague Castle to welcome in our midst our most precious guests, the representatives of the land of Lenin, the party and government delegation of the USSR led by the great friend of the Czechoslovak people, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

"We also cordially welcome the members of the delegation: Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; [applause] Comrade Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; [applause] Comrade Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; [applause] Comrade Viktor Fedorovich Maltsev, member of the Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Comrade Vladimir Vladimirovich Matskevich, member of the Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. [applause]

"Comrades, it is a fortunate coincidence that your visit to Czechoslovakia is taking place precisely in the days of May with which are linked recollections of the unforgettable days of our liberation. With gratitude, respect and love we wish to recall today that magnificent road along which, by the side of the first land of socialism, we have passed from the time of our liberation until this day. With gratitude, respect and love we intend to express recognition of the immense and selfless assistance of the Soviet people and their Leninist communist party in the socialist building of Czechoslovakia, its defense of our socialist achievements, and of all certainties for the future which this fraternal alliance and cooperation offer us as well.

"We highly appreciate the fact that we can once again welcome in our country with open arms the outstanding personality of the international communist movement, a man who has taken a direct part in the liberation of Czechoslovakia and who deserves such immense credit for the consolidation of all-round relations between our two countries, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who is so close to all of us. [applause] "We welcome you in our midst sincerely and from the bottom of our hearts, and we hope that you, as well as the other members of the delegation, will truly feel at home in our midst, as among your comrades and closest friends. [applause]

"Comrades, I now give the floor to a hero of socialist labor, Comrade Mikulas Lipak, a foreman of the digging team on the construction of the Prague Metro."

The meeting is then addressed by construction foreman Mikulas Lipak, the chairman of a Slovak unified agricultural cooperative, the rector of the Prague Technical University, and a student of the advanced school of economy, who welcomes Brezhnev on behalf of Czechoslovak young people.

The first Czechoslovak cosmonaut, Maj Vladimir Remek, then speaks. He recalls the joint space slight and greets the Soviet Armed Forces.

At 0939 GMT the floor is taken by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and president of the CSSR. Husak speaks for approximately 28 minutes.

At 1007 GMT, the meeting is addressed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. His address lasts until 1044 GMT. Prague Domestic Television in Czech and Slovak also broadcasts this address in a live color relay until approximately 1027 GMT, when both picture and sound disappear, and a caption apologizing for the breakdown is displayed. At about 1042 GMT the relay picks up with sound, following with video of Brezhnev's speech approximately 2 minutes later.

The live Prague rally ends at 1050 GMT, after a short statement by an unidentified speaker and the singing of the Internationale.

Technical Difficulties Explained

LD312328Y Hamburg DPA in German 1847 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague--According to informed sources, rumors about an alleged indisposition of Soviet head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev during a televised speech in Prague on Wednesday have a simple explanation. A 10-minute breakdown in sound and vision on Czechoslovak Television resulted in a total "black out" in Moscow, while Brezhnev continued his speech on Prague Radio, because Czechoslovak Radio and Television were transmitting on separate audio circuits. In Moscow everything was quiet because the radio there was using the original television sound circuit from Prague. In other East bloc countries too, which were relaying only the television broadcast, Brezhnev suddenly could not be heard or seen. It has not yet been possible to establish how this apparently technical hitch occurred.

Husak's Welcoming Address

LD311048Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0939 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, at a ceremony in Prague Castle in honor of the visiting Soviet delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Brezhnev! Esteemed Soviet comrades and friends! Comrades! We are living through joyful and festive moments.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government, the Central Committee of the National Front and all Czechoslovak people, we wholeheartedly welcome the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the great friend of our people, twice Hero of the CSSR. [prolonged applause]

We welcome you as our dearest guest at the ancient Prague Castle, where 8 years ago we jointly signed the new treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. Prague, decked in blossoms, welcomed you yesterday, dear Soviet comrades, just as warmly as the Czechoslovak peoples welcomed their Soviet liberators in those memorable days of 1945. The joy engendered by your visit is shared together with us by citizens over our entire homeland. If it were possible, they would like to shake hands with you in every town and every village. In you, we are greeting your entire multimillion-strong party, its leadership and all people of the fraternal land of the soviets. [applause, chants of long live the Soviet Union]

Dear Comrade Brezhnev! We respect you as a direct participant in the liberation of our homeland, as a loyal son of the Leninist party and the Soviet people, as a principled Marxist-Leninist and a convinced internationalist, as a wise and experienced outstanding official of the communist and workers movement, and as a tireless fighter for lasting peace in the world. Our people have feelings of sincere friendship for you. They love you as a courageous, wise, kind, close loyal friend in whom they always meet with understanding.

The visit of the USSR party and government delegation is another marked manifestation of the ever-strengthening relations of unshakable friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties and nations. These relations have deep historical roots. As a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution, an independent Czechoslovak state came into existence 60 years ago. We were able to transform the ideals of Great October into our contemporary socialism only after the liberation of our country by the glorious Soviet Army. Thirty years of building socialism in our country provide convincing proof that the constant deepening of our mutual relations accords fully with the most fundamental interests of our nations and that unity of the socialist community is beneficial for socialism, progress and peace in the world.

One of the fundamental pillars of our fraternal relations is the alliance treaty of 1970. It expresses our common historical experience and creates wide scope for the development of mutual alliance and cooperation in all spheres of life. Everyday experiences confirm that this treaty is the firm guarantee of the security of our state, of the building of an advanced socialist society. The words you uttered during the signing of this treaty, esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, have come true. You said, and I quote, years and decades will pass and our treaty will loyally serve the interests of the Soviet and Czechoslovak people and the great cause of peace and socialism. [applause]

Our people, by their daily devoted work, are fulfilling this treaty with concrete deeds in the spirit of Gottwald's eternally vital edict, which has already been quoted here: with the Soviet Union for ever and never otherwise. [applause]

They hereby express their feelings, as well as an historical experience. The profound internationalism and selflessness of the Soviet people are reflected in the relationship of the USSR toward the working people and all progressive forces in the world. They were also clearly expressed in the period of struggle for victory of the socialist revolution and in building a new society in our country. In solving the complex tasks of building socialism we are drawing from the vast well of Soviet experiences. Every day we can feel the direct support and help of the Soviet Union. We will never forget that it is the Soviet Union which has always stood faithfully at our side and, when necessary, offered us a helping hand without hesitation.

Such was the case 10 years ago, at a time when the existence of socialism in our country was in question. With the distance of years, we still highly value the internationalist assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries. The historic decision to accede to the countless requests of Czechoslovak communists and noncommunists to save the revolutionary achievements of our people was a manifestation of loyalty to socialist internationalism, of a resolve to defend together the inviolable cause of socialism. [applause]

It helped to save our homeland in the face of a counterrevolutionary coup which would have had tragic consequences for the lives of working people. It was also of great importance for the stability of conditions and preservation of peace in Europe. After the defeat of counterrevolutionary-antisocialist and rightist-opportunist forces, fresh creative forces of our people were released. A dynamic development of the economy and of living standards was restored, the social certainties of the lives of working people were strengthened, and our homeland again became a firm part of the world socialist community.

The core of the unity and cooperation of socialist countries lies in the firm combat bond of their Marxist-Leninist parties. The CPCZ and the CPSU, faithful to principles of socialist internationalism, devote consistent attention to the development and deepening of mutual relations and cooperation between the peoples of our countries. This effort is a natural manifestation of socialist internationalism, from which emerges a new, higher type of relations between socialist countries. Our countries are drawn together by a joint aim: the building of a communist society. On this basis the life of every socialist country is being enriched, and the power of the entire socialist community is growing.

We are placing great emphasis on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The expansion and intensification of socialist economic integration with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries is the main line of our future economic development. This dynamic cooperation serves to provide steadily improved satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the working people in the socialist countries, raises labor productivity, and yields more efficient production and a more effective solution of the great common tasks.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union is decisive for our country in implementing our economic policy. A number of important tasks pertaining to cooperation and specialization, particularly in engineering, the energy sector, the chemical industry and in many other spheres, is being solved successfully. During the negotiations of our delegations yesterday, great emphasis was placed precisely on this cooperation in the coming years.

Great projects have emerged which are a lasting symbol of our cooperation. One of these is the present construction site of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship--the Prague Metro, whose most outstanding worker has spoken here--which makes the life of the people of Prague more pleasant and which will be the lasting pride of our capital. These rich social and cultural relations aid mutual understanding, enrich our national cultures and contribute to providing the new man with effective information in the spirit of socialist humanity. In this respect, direct contacts between regions and districts, between factories, creative workers, teams and social organizations, as well as between citizens of our countries are of increasing significance. We are filled with pride by the fact that our country takes a share in such a demanding and significant program as Intercosmos. In this respect, too, I would like, on behalf of the Czechoslovak people, to express gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and to you personally, dear Comrade Brezhnev, that a citizen of our state was given the opportunity to travel in space together with Soviet comrades and thus to open a new era of cooperation between the socialist countries in this sphere. [applause]

Dear comrades! The CPCZ is ideologically firm and united, it is the recognized leading force in our society. The conclusions of the 11th session of the Central Committee are guiding the members of the party and all working people in our country toward a Leninist, critical and challenging approach, toward seeking even more effective forms and methods of work in carrying out the objectives and tasks outlined by the 15th congress of the party.

This was also confirmed by the meetings of communists, inaugurated by annual meetings of primary organizations, and concluded 2 weeks ago by regional conferences. The initiative and creative enthusiasm with which the working people of Czechoslovakia are implementing the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress demonstrates both their firm confidence in our party and that the policy of the party expresses their interests, that it is near to them and that they understand it. All this is reflected in the successes which our people are attaining under the leadership of the CPCZ. In its production potential, living standards, educational standards and cultural development, Czechoslovakia is today one of the most advanced states in the world.

In all we have attained, we have been inspired by the example of the CPSU, by the heroism and devotion of the Soviet people in implementing the conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress. For us Czechoslovak communists and for the people of our country, it is highly fortunate that in the course of building a developed socialist society we are marching side by side with the communists and people of the USSR. [applause]

The best qualities of the Soviet people--boundless tenacity in the building of socialism, the ability to overcome even the most difficult obstacles, a firm determination to defend the independence and freedom of the Soviet homeland even at the cost of heavy sacrifices--these are qualities which we admire and which we highly value. We realized it again in reading the reminiscences of Comrade Brezhnev about the heroic moments of the defense of the land of the soviets during the Great Patriotic War, and the postwar reconstruction of a gravely damaged economy. Radical changes which are taking place in all spheres of life in the land of the soviets testify to the boundless strength contained within the socialist system, the Marxist-Leninist party of the USSR and the conscious work of the Soviet people.

New revolutionary processes and the innovative methods and forms of work which stem from the great initiative and high activity of Soviet working people are for us a rich source of experiences and help us to master difficult tasks. We follow with admiration the successful implementation of the conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress and are sincerely overjoyed by each additional victory of the Soviet people. The successes of the USSR distinctly strengthen the overall power and influence of socialism in the world and strengthen hopes for the maintenance of world peace. [applause]

No slanderous campaign--and there exist campaigns consistently organized by reactionary circles of imperialism against countries of real socialism, especially against the USSR and, naturally, against us--can conceal that the principal aim and meaning of our social system is concern for man, for his well-being and the assertion of his rights, that socialism is being offered ever broader prospects and that it insures the possibility of full development. This is also confirmed by the new Constitution of the USSR, this manifesto of the new times of a society which was the first in history of mankind to enter upon the threshold of communism. The USSR is faithful to its role as vanguard of social development; it is the beacon for all revolutionary and progressive forces of the world. There is no state on our planet which has done so much for socialism, peace and the well-being of mankind as the USSR [applause]

Its heroic people and the glorious Leninist communist party are consistently realizing the legacy of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of immortal Lenin in both internal and foreign policy. The peace policy of the Soviet Union is winning the great respect and admiration of all peace-loving people of the world. Peace is the highest value of mankind, and its preservation is creating the most favorable conditions for the constructive endeavor of our nations. Our party and all Czechoslovak people highly appreciate the principled peace policy of the Soviet Union, support it fully and are trying to contribute to its realization with all their strength. [applause]

Every realistically thinking politician has to recognize that today there is no more urgent and important task than to halt feverish armament, both nuclear and conventional, and to reach agreement on arms limitation and specific disarmament measures. This is why we fully back all proposals submitted by the Soviet Union aimed at military detente. In particular, the latest initiatives put forward by you, esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and at the 18th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol have encountered broad support and response in the world.

We are waging a common struggle against the reactionary forces of imperialism and all opponents of detente, who are trying to put mankind back into cold war. We are participating actively in the common effort of the socialist countries for the all-round intensification of the process of detente. There is no rational alternative to the policy of the relaxation of international tension.

We also resolutely reject the dangerous and adventurous policy of the present Chinese leadership, which, in the pursuit of its great power chauvinism, is alining itself with the most reactionary forces of world imperialism and whose orientation toward war constitutes a threat for all nations of the world.

We will continue to contribute to strengthening all-round cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact in the defense of socialism, to strengthening the socialist community and the coordination of our foreign policy. The common course of action of the socialist countries provides a guarantee of further victories in the struggle for peace, progress and socialism. [applause]

We realize the importance in this situation of the unity of the broad anti-imperialist front. The CPCZ persistently strives to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. It promotes active, comradely ties and international solidarity among communist parties. It supports the ideas and results of the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties, and conducts a consistent struggle against all manifestations of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, as well as against various attempts to undermine or weaken the positions of socialism, the international working class and other revolutionary forces.

We side with the nations of the liberated countries waging a struggle against the vestiges of colonialism and neocolonialism. Above all, we are giving all-round support to the endeavors of those countries which have decided to embark upon the course of a socialist orientation.

Dear comrades. Your visit to Czechoslovakia, our meetings and talks, are contributing significantly to the further strengthening of the relations of friendship and all-round comradely cooperation between our fraternal parties, countries and peoples.

Please, therefore, convey to the communists of your country and to all Soviet people sincere greetings from the Czechoslovak communists and the Czechoslovak people; convey to them our wish for new successes in building a communist society. [applause] Assure them that the Czechoslovak people, today as well as in the future, will march steadfastly along the common Leninist path together with the fraternal Soviet people. [applause]

Long live and flourish the USSR, our most loyal friend and reliable ally! [applause, chants of long live the Soviet Union]

Long live the indestructible combat bond between the CPCZ and the CPSU! [applause]

Long live the eternal friendship between the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union!

Long live peace and communism! [prolonged applause, chanting]

Brezhnev's Address

For the Moscow TASS text of Leonid Brezhnev's speech at Prague Castle on 31 May, see the East Europe section of the 1 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO HUSAK, BILAK

LD311322Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] At Prague Castle today, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev bestowed on Comrade Gustav Husak the Order of the October Revolution and presented Comrade Vasil Bilak with the Order of Lenin.

Ceremony Reported

LD311430Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1315 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Here is a recording which we made at noon today in the Throne Room of Prague Castle. In the presence of the Soviet party and government delegation and members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev conferred the Order of the October Revolution on Gustav Husak. On this occasion he said:

[Begin Brezhnev recording in Russian with Czech translation superimposed] Dear Comrade Husak, dear comrades: The visit of our party and government delegation is linked for me with another very pleasant duty, namely to confer the Order of the October Revolution on Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

This Soviet distinction has been conferred on him for an outstanding contribution to the promotion of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the people of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, the consolidation of peace and socialism and in honor of his 65th birthday.

In my speech in the Spanish Hall a little while ago, I spoke about the magnificent successes of Socialist Czechoslovakia of which, together with you, dear comrades, the Soviet people and friends and fellow fighters are proud. These successes are the most convincing demonstration that the CPCZ is advancing along a correct path, that the working people believe in the party and are supporting its plans and initiatives.

And considerable credit for this goes personally to Comrade Husak, the recognized and respected leading representative of Czechoslovak communists. Comrade Husak's path of life is very well known to all of us. The highest recognition is merited by his active participation in the heroic Slovak national uprising, his contribution to the victory of the proletarian revolution and the consolidation of the socialist system in Czechoslovakia, as well as his outstanding part in the leadership of the party and state during the past 10 years.

We profoundly respect Comrade Husak for his principled stand, political courage, devotion to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and for his consistent loyalty to communist cohesion, and we are fond of him for this.

Dear Comrade Husak, holder of two Orders of Lenin, I am conferring on you the Order of the October Revolution, and I would like from the bottom of my heart to wish you good health and long years in fruitful work for the good of Socialist Czechoslovakia, socialism and peace.

[Husak] Dear Comrade Brezhnev, esteemed comrades and friends:

Allow me first of all to thank the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and you personally, dear Comrade Brezhnev, for the high honor which has been shown to me by the award of the Order of the October Revolution. I accept this distinction as an appreciation of the work of our Communist Party and the Czechoslovak people in the building of socialism and the strengthening of our fraternity. You have said very nice things, Comrade Brezhnev, about our party, our people and Socialist Czechoslovakia.

We can say that everything good that we have succeeded in achieving in Czechoslovakia has been done in realizing the great human ideas of the October Revolution. Our party and our people achieved successes when they were faithful to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We have been prosperous and able to record successes when our alliance, fraternity and cooperation have been firm.

Expressing thanks for the award of this order, I want to say that all these great ideas of the October Revolution, our common teaching, our alliance and fraternity, will be consistently realized with even greater intensity and with even greater experience. The order that you have bestowed on me will be for me a fresh obligation [words indistinct] (?work) in this respect. I thank you. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] Then Comrade Leonid Brezhnev spoke again:

[Begin Brezhnev recording in Russian with Czech translation superimposed] Dear Comrade Bilak, esteemed comrades: I now have to carry out another pleasant duty--to present the Order of Lenin to Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Comrade Bilak, you have merited this distinction by your life, by your activity as a fighter communist. We all know you as an important party and public figure, a loyal colleague of Comrade Husak, and we respect you for your high moral principles, communist awareness and principle-mindedness.

II. 1 Jun 78

D 9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

I would like to stress above all that you have contributed significantly to the implementation of the Central Committee line for the development of cooperation between both our fraternal parties and the deepening of the Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship.

I consider it necessary to say yet another thing: Your activity has always been and still is an example of deep and clear understanding of the internationalist duty of communists, the importance of their cohesion in the struggle for common goals.

I present you, our dear friend, with the Order of Lenin and from the bottom of my heart I wish you good health and further successes in your responsible work.

[Bilak] Esteemed comrade general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, esteemed comrades: I thank you sincerely for the appreciation of my modest work. I regret that my mastery of words is inadequate to express all I am feeling and experiencing now. I am immensely happy that I have received this high distinction from you yourself, from your hands, esteemed Leonid Ilich. I have received this great honor with the awareness that this award is not a mere appreciation of my work alone, but also a high recognition of the activity of the whole CPCZ and of all those who by their conscientious work are building socialism and defending and strengthening fraternity and friendship between our parties and nations.

I have done nothing extraordinary in my life. I am only one of the hundreds of thousands of Czechoslovak communists who live and work for the ideas out of which was born the land of the soviets and for which millions of people died in both the civil and patriotic wars. I am merely one of those who have fought and are fighting for the victory of Leninist truth, which today is inspiring hundreds of millions of people throughout the world in their struggle for progress, peace and the happiness of man.

My love for my homeland and the working man brought me into the ranks of the CPCZ. The more I have become convinced that the happy development of our homeland and its future can only be safeguarded forever through our firm bond with the Soviet Union, the greater love and admiration have I felt for the CPSU and the land of the soviets, which history has placed at the head of world progress.

I am happy that my homeland marches side by side with the socialist world along the path to socialism and that we are a firm component of the family of countries of the socialist community. Through their selfless work our people, under the leadership of the CPCZ, are fulfilling the line set by the 15th CPCZ Congress. The results we are achieving are also due to the fact that we have not been on our own, that the CPSU and the Soviet people, during both good and difficult times, have always been and are with us. We have felt and are feeling the help of the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, which fills us with certitude and resolve. Once again I thank from the bottom of my heart the CPSU, its Central Committee, the Politburo and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, for this high appreciation of my modest work, and I will continue to work in the future as a dignified holder of the Order of Lenin. [applause] [end recording]

Leaders in Attendance

LD311930Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] At Prague Castle today, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev bestowed on Comrade Gustav Husak the Order of the October Revolution and presented Comrade Vasil Bilak with the Order of Lenin.

II. 1 Jun 78

D 10

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The ceremonial act in the Throne Room of Prague Castle was attended by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Jozef Lenart. It was also attended by Miroslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, as well as by members of the Soviet party and government delegation and other officials.

REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO BRATISLAVA

31 May Arrival

LD312044Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Bratislava by air tonight.

The delegation was accompanied by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and by other Czechoslovak personalities.

At Bratislava Airport, the esteemed guests were welcomed by representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic, headed by Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

Welcomed by Officials

LD312328Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] At Bratislava Airport, the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev was welcomed by the highest representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Josef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak Socialist Republic premier; and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Viliam Salgevic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and Nikolay Concharov, USSR consul general in Bratislava, were also present.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev warmly answered the sincere and enthusiastic greetings of the people of Bratislava, who expressed their respect and sincere cordial admiration for the heroic Soviet people.

Husak, Brezhnev Hold Talks

LD011022Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, met representatives of party and state bodies of the Slovak Socialist Republic at Bratislava Castle this morning for a discussion. The meeting was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and personalities accompanying the Soviet guests during their visit to Slovakia.

II. 1 Jun 78

D 11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

REPORT ON HRUSKOVIC SPEECH TO AKEL CONGRESS

AU311645Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 78 p 6 AU

[Report on speech by Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, delivered at the 14th AKEL Congress in Nicosia on 27 May]

[Text] M. Hruskovic said the CPCZ regards the strengthening of the unity of the revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces, which is the decisive factor for the further advance of democracy, peace and socialism, as one of its main and most important international duties. Solidarity and internationalism, which have such profound class and humanitarian impacts, are acquiring particular significance today when world reaction is more active, uniting its ranks against all that is progressive.

In recent years, he continued, we have been witnessing the deepening of the imperialist plot against Cyprus. Reactionary powers within the country, as well as abroad, have joined forces to liquidate the independence and integrity of Cyprus, for which the people had fought so hard and made so many sacrifices. We assure you, dear comrades, that the Czechoslovak communists and all our people fully support the struggle of your party and all your people for a just solution of the Cyprus problem, respecting the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the country, without any interference from abroad.

Comrade Hruskovic also mentioned the successes of Socialist Czechoslovakia and the unsuccessful attempts by the enemies of socialism to retard historical progress. He analyzed the role Czechoslovakia plays in the international struggle for peace and detente. He emphasized that the AKEL and the CPCZ will continue to strengthen their cooperation in the struggle for the unity and victory of all the world's revolutionary forces.

KORCAK-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HELSINKI

ID312358Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 31 May 78 ID

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Josef Korcak, member of its Presidium and the Czech premier, left Prague for Helsinki today. In the Finnish capital, it will attend the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland and the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of that party's foundation.

SOVIET POWER MINISTER LEAVES CSSR 31 MAY

LD010010Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Petr Naporozhniy, Soviet minister of power and electrification, left Czechoslovakia this afternoon. In the course of his stay, he was received by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and by Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. He discussed with Vlastimil Ehrenberger, Czechoslovak minister of fuel and power, a broad spectrum of questions connected with topical tasks.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISARMAMENT SESSION REVIEWED

AU311658Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 May 78 p 7 AU

[Juraj Bydzovsky article: "Speeches at the Extraordinary UN General Assembly Disarmament Session; Mountain Altitudes Are the Final Figure"]

[Excerpts] The present equilibrium of military potential lies on the level of Mont Blanc. This is the comparison used by Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, in his speech at the Friday plenary session of the UN General Assembly, special session. If the world continues at the same rate, there will soon be no mountain left to compare with the level we have achieved.

In saying this, we are stressing the equilibrium of forces, achieved in the course of a historical process and maintained in spite of the aggravation of the arms race. Attempts to change the correlation of forces, which have been so intensely manifested in recent times due to the influence of military-industrial complexes in the capitalist countries, are quite clearly doomed to failure. But this does not mean that they do not have an extremely negative influence on what is happening in the world: above all, they are pushing the mercury in the thermometer that gauges arms fever to ever higher levels.

Indisputably, the balance of forces of military potentials can have different levels. Where it exists--and this is the case in our present world--any attempt to disrupt it, or even push it to a higher plane, is a clear and dangerous attack on peaceful co-existence. Here it is necessary to underscore the word "attempt", since experience convinces us that, in past years, the achieved equilibrium has been balanced and maintained despite adverse attempt of the imperialist forces.

But not every level of equilibrium carries with it the same danger. The voices of certain Western representatives on the disarmament problem remind one of the old theorizing on the topic, claiming that even after all weapons are eliminated, the people will find instruments with which to fight one another.

But should this be an argument against disarmament? If we are to concede to this kind of argumentation, we can but say that a stick in the hands of a surly foreigner is certainly a better prospect than the accumulation of deaths and superdeaths for all mankind, for the entire earth. The claim that more weapons, and more perfect weapons, mean more security, and a more perfect security, is the height of cynicism.

Despite this, even at the UN General Assembly special session we have been able to observe attempts to turn exactly such claims into starting points. U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, representing President Carter, submitted his speech to the assembly although he had made a mistake in reading its title--or as though he, who is not very experienced in the area of foreign policy, had been erroneously informed.

In fact, Walter Mondale spoke more about expanding arms than about disarmament; he defended armament by citing the "security need" and he took advantage of the occasion to offer American arms systems to other states. The New York TIMES correspondent stated that the U.S. Vice President did not even contribute to arms control... to say nothing of disarmament.

BRZEZINSKI'S PRC VISIT AROUSES NEGATIVE COMMENTARY

LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE Comment

AU301840Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 24 May 78 p 2 AU

["(HD)"-signed article: "Why Brzezinski Went to Peking"]

[Text] The visit of Z. Brzezinski, U.S. President's adviser on matters of national security, to Peking has evoked considerable attention in the foreign press. As is known, for many years Brzezinski belonged among the influential figures on the American political scene, and he has considerable influence on shaping White House foreign policy.

At the time when, under J. F. Dulles, the U.S. foreign policy strategy of blackmailing the Soviet Union with American military potential had lost its validity, and when the Warsaw Pact intimidated the warmongering adventurers in the United States, a new "star" gradually emerged--Zbigniew Brzezinski. His theory of "healthy realism" led to a deviation from the usual Western slogans at that time, slogans about the necessity to change the status quo, about the "liberation of the Eastern states" and other much-favored theories.

Brzezinski reoriented himself toward a policy of undermining and subverting the socialist countries. For instance, one of his aims was the endeavor to create a split among the Warsaw Pact member-states. Brzezinski is currently promoting a more aggressive U.S. policy in Africa, the Middle East, and in those West European countries in which the influence of progressive forces is growing. The American periodical NEW YORKER writes that Brzezinski is also in favor of enhancing the CIA's subversive activities against sovereign states.

Carter's influential adviser, whose "handwriting" can be seen in many places in the pronouncements of both the American Government and the President himself, is striving with all his might to artificially link the Soviet-American relations, and particularly the current SALT talks, with other, quite different problems. Brzezinski is the real author of J. Carter's recent statement that "the United States is perfecting--and will maintain--air, land and naval forces for speedily shifting troops in order to insure American interests throughout the world."

Brzezinski is making no secret of his anti-Soviet stance. He is also making no secret of his intentions "to stake on China," which means to set Peking against the Soviet Union, so that the United States can win advantages for itself. This, too, was the reason for his recent negotiations in China. As the Paris paper LE MATIN DE PARIS stated, so far no other American statesman had gone to such lengths in anti-Soviet allusions as did Brzezinski in China. The Peking leaders, attributing great significance to Brzezinski's visit--although it is alluded to in the United States as a run-of-the-mill trip of an "informative nature"--were obviously very satisfied with its results. Teng Hsiao-ping, deputy chairman of the PRC's State Council, has, after all, confirmed this in the interview he gave the American UPI agency, in which he supported the imperialist U.S. policy in various parts of the world.

Recently the Western press has been writing a great deal about the battle now taking place between two groups in the United States. One group is in favor of encouraging Peking in its anti-Soviet campaign, even at the price of making concessions, for example, in the question of Taiwan; the representatives of the other group declare that it is completely unrealistic to develop pressure against the Soviet Union with China's aid. [paragraph continues]

Although they do not exclude the use of conflicts among the adversaries of the United States in the world, they realize that the most important thing is to prevent a new war conflagration and to continue developing the policy of international detente. It is superfluous to recall which group is represented by the U.S. President's adviser on national security questions.

Certainly nobody would have anything to say against Brzezinski's negotiations in Peking had their aim been to develop mutual relations between the United States and China in the interests of both countries. However, the endeavor to create a kind of "anti-Soviet front", which certain circles in the United States would be so greatly like to see, the endeavor to belittle the process of detente and to increase tension--these efforts are definitely not in the interests of the American people. These same circles should also realize that "pressures" of this and similar kinds on the Soviet Union can never meet with success anyway.

Bratislava PRAVDA Remarks

AU281635Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 May 78 p 7 AU

["(BJ)" commentary in the column "On the Margin": "The Sad Primacy of Zbigniew Brzezinski"]

[Text] Official U.S. circles have characterized assistant to the President for national security affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski's 3-day visit to Peking, completed in the past few days, as "purely informative." The "information" exchanged on this occasion undoubtedly had a very definite character in one respect: it was an effort to coordinate the PRC's and the United States' policy on an anti-Soviet platform.

The quotes from speeches delivered on this occasion take a clear form. Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister Huang Hua, for instance, used this opportunity to again speak on the so-called "hegemonism" and, immediately afterwards, to refute any suspicion that this statement could apply to the United States. He quickly went on with anti-Soviet tirades and stressed that although the PRC and the United States differ in social systems and ideology, both states have identical or similar views of the current international situation. Brzezinski was gratified by these words and declared that President Carter wishes friendly relations with a strong China.

The two negotiating sides were competing in their assurances that they wish each other maximum strength, and they did not conceal against whom this strength is to be aimed: the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE wrote that the United States strives for the greatest possible distance between the Soviet Union and China. The British agency REUTER stated that the deliberations took place in a much more favorable atmosphere than the high level talks of last August. The French LE MATIN DE PARIS stressed that no American statesman to date has gone so far in anti-Soviet allusions as Brzezinski did during this visit to China.

In Peking they listened to him with enthusiasm. The world, which strives for the continuation and deepening of detente, listened to him with resolute disapproval.

CSSR NUCLEAR INDUSTRY'S POTENTIAL ASSESSED

AU311859Y Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 20 May 78 p 3 AU

[Interview with Karel Barabas, first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission, entitled "Nuclear Energy, the Energy of the Future"--interviewers: Tomas Gluckauf, MLADA FRONTA editor, and Viktor Andrianov, permanent correspondent of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in the CSSR]

[Excerpts] [Barabas] The CSSR's main source of energy is brown coal from the North Bohemian brown coal basin, in which reserves are estimated at 3 and 1/2 billion tons. This means that with the extraction of about 85 million tons annually, the basin will be exhausted between the years 2030-2040. We can build the last powerplant for burning these fossil fuels in the next 5-year plan, in the 1981-85 period, and all further facilities must be built for quite different energy resources.

From the point of view of present-day knowledge, nuclear power engineering can be technically mastered and is the most realistic new source capable of assuring the necessary [energy] increment for a dynamic development of our economy.

Above all, I would like to mention that we are cooperating with the USSR on some problems in the research and development of lightwater reactors with big per-unit performance, meaning 1,000 MW and above. Additionally, we are jointly solving other questions concerning the peaceful use of nuclear energy; for example, the elimination of radioactive wastes and so forth.

In the science and technology development plan, we have insured our industrial enterprises the acquisition of all main components for the VVER-440 reactors, and thanks to this we can say that it was possible to conclude another interstate agreement on the basis of which Czechoslovakia will produce and deliver these reactors to the USSR and other CEMA states. We are manufacturing these reactors on the basis of Soviet technical documentation and with the help of Soviet experts. Thus, at present, Czechoslovakia has joined 10 of the world's most advanced states which are capable of comprehensively manufacturing and delivering installations for nuclear powerplants. This fact in itself is evidence of how technically demanding this production is.

The CSSR, understandably, goes beyond the first two nuclear powerplants for which the 1970 agreement was concluded. In the 1981-90 period, the development of about 10,000 MW in nuclear powerplants is to be realized. What is interesting is that the overwhelming part--that means the reactors, steam generators and primary pipes--for these nuclear powerplants will be delivered by Czechoslovak industry. Czechoslovakia has succeeded, among other things, in developing a prototype steam generator for a sodium-cooled fast reactor. We are testing this prototype at the research institute in Dimitrovgrad near Ulyanovsk on a BOR-60 reactor--this is a fast experimental reactor, and this steam generator has been in operation for more than 25,000 hours. On the basis of good results in the research and testing of the prototype in Dimitrovgrad, the Soviet Union has ordered these steam generators from us for the Shevchenkovo nuclear powerplant. The first nuclear steam generator for this nuclear powerplant which has a 350 MW sodium-cooled fast reactor, which, in addition to electric power production, also insures the desalination of seawater for the supply of the city of Shevchenkovo, will be delivered this year.

On the basis of an international agreement with the USSR, the CSSR will also be delivering the VVER-440 reactors to the CEMA states after 1980, and then will gradually move to the production of the VVER-1100 reactors.

ADDRESS BY AUSTRIA'S KREISKY CRITICIZED

AU261915Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 78 p 2 AU

[Karel Doudera commentary in the column "Notes": "What Mr Kreisky Is Forgetting"]

[Text] Anticommunism is a disease leading to various ailments; and usually to the loss of historic memory. At the SPOE's congress last week, this ailment struck Bruno Kreisky, chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria (SPOE). It happened when he spoke of "the revival of democracy in Europe after World War II." Obviously, he has forgotten who won the greatest merit in the defeat of fascism, the liberation of the European peoples from its bondage and the reinstatement of their liberty. Kreisky narrated history as though it were not the fascist regimes but the Soviet Union that is the most terrible dictatorship. And all the while, it is precisely the victory of the Soviet Union's armies to which he owes the fact that he did not end his life in gas chambers, as did millions of others as well as the fact that freedom was returned to the Austrian people.

Without this decisive victory--and it was the Soviet Union that won this victory over the fascist troops, a reality which cannot be eradicated from history--the revival of democracy in Europe that Kreisky spoke about could scarcely have occurred. But those afflicted by anticommunism tend to forget this on principle.

However, if Mr Kreisky maintains that democracy has returned to all places and that "only in the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland has democracy been incapable of awakening again," he is getting dangerously close to the West German CDU/CSU's election slogan--"Socialism or Freedom." Wherever the workers class have expropriated the capitalists, there--according to social democrat Kreisky--an end has been put to democracy, since, according to him, there is only one democracy, that of the bourgeoisie. But bourgeois democracy is feasible only in capitalist circumstances which, as is known, gave birth to fascism in Austria. The SPOE, however, does not intend to change these conditions; according to the program adopted by the congress, the materialization of something called "social democracy" is to take place without a change of the terms of ownership.

Well, let the Austrian social democracy go its own way; we are going ours. And since our democracy signifies the actual rule of the people and not the rule of moneybags, we will not go to Mr Kreisky to learn about democracy. In fact, as opposed to Mr Kreisky, we are not forgetting who helped us renew democratic conditions and enthrone the rule of the people.

BRIEFS

CUBA'S LESCANO DEPARTS --The delegation of the Committee of Defense of Cuba's Revolution, led by J. Lescano, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member, State Council member and national coordinator of the Committees of the Defense of Cuba's Revolution, concluded its visit to the CSSR on 29 May and was seen off at the airport in Prague by T. Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the CSSR's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as by Cuban ambassador to the CSSR, Luis Torres. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 May 78 p 2 AU]

VISITING SED DELEGATION--L. Prochazka, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, on 29 May received an SED Central Committee study delegation, led by G. Witteck, deputy SED department head; the delegation will study questions of party work in the area of national committees. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 May 78 p 2 AU]

II. 1 Jun 78

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

E 1

PDRY MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS ARMY UNITS

LD311542Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1303 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The PDRY military delegation which is on a visit to the GDR witnessed on Friday the great fighting power and combat readiness of units of the National People's Army. Defense Minister Lt Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir al-Bishi and other officers of the PDRY were cordially welcomed in the "Artur Becker" armored regiment and the "Apul Sasnowski" artillery regiment. Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy defense minister and commander of the defense ministry ground forces, accompanied the guests to the units' training areas where they inspected the methods of firing practice used in the GDR.

DOHLUS-LED SED DELEGATION ATTENDS FINNISH CP CONGRESS

LD010640Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki--An SED Central Committee delegation arrived in Helsinki on Wednesday to take part in the 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party. It is headed by candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Horst Dohlus. The 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party is being held from 1-3 June. Taking part are delegations from more than 20 fraternal parties. The CPSU delegation is led by Grigoriy Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSU Leningrad Obkom.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY, CP DELEGATIONS VISIT GDR

Fischer Briefs Parliamentary Delegation

LD262304Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received the delegation of Austrian parliamentarians headed by the president of the National RAT, Anton Benya, now on an official visit to the GDR. Oskar Fischer briefed the visitors about the GDR's foreign policy, which is aimed at achieving peace, detente and cooperation. He stressed that the GDR considers effective disarmament measures the most urgent task of our time and that the GDR takes a strong stand for the liquidation of international conflicts by just political solutions.

The two sides agreed that the Helsinki final act and the implementation of it in its entirety are an integral part and a prerequisite for continued detente in Europe. They expressed their conviction that the good state and further deepening of co-operation between the GDR and Austria is to the benefit of both states and peoples and constitutes a major contribution to detente and peace.

Stoph Receives Parliamentary Delegation

LD292224Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2013 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Monday received an Austrian parliamentary delegation under the president of the Austrian National RAT, Anton Benya, now on an official visit in the GDR.

The two sides reaffirmed their opinion that the common interest in preserving and safeguarding peace and the continuation of detente are a stable foundation for mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria and they expressed their willingness to further develop them in a positive way. They agreed that the termination of the arms race and the realization of concrete measures to restrict armaments are the most important task of the present time.

Anton Benya conveyed greetings from Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, which were cordially reciprocated by Willi Stoph.

Tisch Receives Head of Delegation

LD292226Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2016 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Central Executive, in Berlin on Monday received Anton Benya, the head of the delegation of Austrian parliamentarians in the GDR and the president of the Austrian trade union federation. In the course of their exchange of views, which proceeded in an open-minded atmosphere, topical problems concerning the interests of the workers and the international trade union movement, as well as questions of further cooperation, were discussed.

Axen Welcomes CP Delegation

LD010011Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1859 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Austrian Communist Party led by Chairman Franz Muhri arrived in the GDR today. The guests were invited by the SED Central Committee. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Franz Muhri and Hermann Axen expressed the certainty that the visit will help to further deepen the relations between the two parties and to consolidate the friendship between the two peoples.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND EDITORIAL DISCUSSES PLENUM SESSION

AU312000Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 78 p 2 AU

[Editorial article: "Successfully Marching Along the Path of the Ninth Party Congress: On the Eighth Session of the SED Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] In dealing with the present international situation and the struggle for peace and security, detente and disarmament, the eighth session of the Central Committee again expressed the lucid and constructive position of the SED and the GDR. It established the fact that the situation, as before, is characterized by the intermingling of two contradictory trends: On one hand the trend toward deepening detente and on the other hand the arms race exacerbated by imperialism and the exacerbation of ideological controversies. We persistently try to achieve a situation in which peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems makes progress while important imperialist circles try to promote the return to the "cold war," speed up the arms race, undermine the results of detente and attack the core of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Along with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, the GDR will do everything it can to continue the march along the path--a path mapped out in Helsinki--of reducing the confrontation between states with different social systems; the path of security and cooperation. It will do everything it can so that political detente can be made irreversible and be complemented by military detente. In this connection the Central Committee session appreciated the tremendous contribution of the CPSU and the Soviet Union to the cause of peace. It assessed Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG as a significant step toward further developing the coordinated policy of the socialist states in the sense of securing peace.

Erich Honecker called the program proposed by Leonid Brezhnev--a program of concrete measures to limit armaments--an initiative of worldwide importance which fully enjoys our support. In this sense the GDR will actively participate in the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

Touching on relations between the GDR and the FRG, Erich Honecker said that the immovable social contradictions should not be considered an obstacle to the development of normal relations according to international law. "A lot of things can be settled in a reasonable manner if the necessary climate prevails. At the present moment one cannot speak of such a climate. We, however, are prepared to remove the obstacles along the path, obstacles which were not placed there by us." As long as the FRG also proceeds from the principles laid down in the basic treaty, it will be possible to attain progress. Those who constantly produce antiquated formulas are running counter to this development; these are formulas that have long ago been superseded by history.

The Central Committee session strongly confirmed our active solidarity for the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples, particularly on the African continent. The session took a decisive stand against the massive interference on the part of the NATO powers in Zaire's internal affairs. It stressed our close ties with the Ethiopian revolution and with the freedom struggle of the peoples in South Africa. It again supported a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, a settlement which must include the incontrovertible national rights of the people of Palestine.

Keeping our sights fixed on the 30th anniversary of the GDR, within our country's confines as well as on the international arena, we invariably continue the course mapped out by the ninth party congress. Our party organizations will continue to improve their combat power: They will enable each communist to explain our policy even more lucidly, deepen even more the ties with the masses and smooth the way for all the initiatives which serve the comprehensive strengthening of our socialist German Democratic Republic.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS MUECKENBERGER-MASHEROV MEETING

AU302202Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Minsk (ADN correspondent's dispatch)--On Thursday [25 May] Petr Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee received Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, who is now in Minsk to take part in the Eighth Congress of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters. In the course of the meeting the two participants informed each other on the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and those of the Ninth SED Congress in their respective countries.

Erich Mueckenberger conveyed to Petr Masherov and the collective of the party leadership of the Belorussian CP the cordial fraternal greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. Petr Masherov requested Erich Mueckenberger to convey cordial fraternal greetings to Erich Honecker and the SED Central Committee Politburo. On the same day, Aleksandr Aksyenov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, also received Erich Mueckenberger. The two meetings--also attended by Sylvester Bernatek, GDR consul general in Minsk--took place in a very cordial and amicable atmosphere.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND PUBLISHES PARTY ELECTIONS DECISION

AU302155Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 78 p 1 AU

[Decision adopted at the Eighth Session of the SED Central Committee on the preparation and carrying out of the 1978-79 party elections]

[Text] On the basis of the party statutes (points 51-A, 56 and 64) and on the basis of the election rules of the SED Central Committee, the presentation of accountability reports and the elections of new leaderships of the basic organizations, the kreis and bezirk party organizations will take place 1 November 1978 to 18 February 1979.

The presentation of accountability reports and the elections of new party group organizers, their deputies, the new leaderships of department party organizations and the new leaderships of all basic organizations and populated places leaderships will take place 1 November to 22 December 1978.

The delegates' conference for the presentation of accountability reports and elections of new kreis, city and city bezirk leaderships will take place 13 January to 27 January 1979.

The bezirk delegates' conferences for the presentation of accountability reports and election of new bezirk leaderships will take place 10 February to 18 February 1979.

HONECKER ATTENDS OPENING OF WRITERS UNION CONGRESS

LD291959Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1339 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Eighth GDR Writers Congress opened in Berlin on Monday. For 3 days about 250 writers union delegates and many guests will hold discussions on their contribution to the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR under the slogan: The Writer in the Struggles of our Age. With loud applause the delegates to the congress welcomed Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann and Konrad Naumann, and Ursula Ragwitz, head of the culture department in the SED Central Committee.

SED Greetings Message

LD291100Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0304 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has conveyed cordial greetings to the delegates and guests of the Eighth GDR Writers Congress which begins today, Monday, in Berlin. The greetings address, signed by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, states: "The creative achievements of writers enjoy high esteem and recognition in our socialist society." "In the creative and trusting atmosphere promoted by the consistent realization of the decisions of the Eighth and Ninth SED Congresses, literary work has become more varied, realistic, imaginative and is tackling more problems. In particular, those works dealing with socially important events of the past and present, artistically expressing the creativity of the active builders of socialism and distinguishing themselves by their partisanship, solidarity with the people and high socialist thought content are widely respected and circulated."

The SED is "understanding and attentive toward all the efforts of writers who enrich our socialist-realist literature and strengthen its ideological efficacy."

The greetings address goes on to state: "In our society all literary efforts committed to peace and humanism, democracy, anti-imperialist solidarity and real socialism have their place and their sphere of influence." "In an age like ours there is an increase in the political and moral claims made on writers' work. The advance of socialism in our country, the strengthening of our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states and the people's struggle against imperialism are world-changing events deeply moving every socialist writer and demanding his political and artistic comment."

Since the seventh congress the GDR writers union has contributed a great deal toward supporting authors in their creative work. "Here understanding and a firmly principled discussion of literary works by means of literary criticism should be more effectively promoted...."

Intellectual creativity in our time requires the constant deepening of understanding for the demands of the class struggle between socialism and imperialism and the steady strengthening of the people's relations with life."

Congress Adopts Resolution

LD311420Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1040 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The text of a declaration adopted by the eighth congress of the GDR writers union is as follows:

Our congress has made the writers' responsibility plain: Their partisanship in the struggle of our time is indispensable. The 20th century is marked by the triumph of the October Socialist Revolution, the struggle against fascism and militarism, the evolution of the community of socialist states, the advance of the international workers movement and the national liberation movements. And yet imperialism, the originator of war and oppression, remains a dangerous enemy of mankind. The neutron weapon menace proves it once again. In the ideological field, it is strenuously seeking to put on a more subtle disguise. It is becoming more urgent to unmask its demagoguery.

Social awareness and the impact and responsibility of the new socialist German literature are growing in the international class struggle for a secure and peaceful life worthy of man. Thirty years of revolutionary changes in our country in which its writers have played their part demonstrate that, to make full use of its potential under socialism, literature needs a steadfast alliance with the party of the working class. The welfare of socialist society needs and nurtures comradely cooperation. It overcomes the antithesis of spirit and power. Therefore we affirm our support for the German Democratic Republic which preserves the humanist legacy and protects and augments our people's revolutionary gains. We affirm our support for the policy of the SED whose eighth and ninth congress resolutions farsightedly formulated what is socially necessary and possible. We call upon all writers in our country to further the fulfillment of their resolutions by work jointly undertaken for a literature which is dedicated to the ideals of communism and strengthens genuine socialism.

BRIEFS

AID TO MOZAMBIQUE--An Il 62 Interflug plane has brought tents, air mattresses, blankets, jerry cans, powdered milk and other solidarity goods to Mozambique, which are to help eliminate the consequences of the flood disaster. They have been financed from donations from all strata of the GDR people, and were handed over to the FRELIMO party by the GDR solidarity committee. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 78 p 1 AU]

SOLIDARITY SHIPMENT FOR OAU--GDR solidarity goods shipped to Dar es Salam by a special interflug plane were handed over by Hans-Juergen Weitz, GDR ambassador to Tanzania, to Col Hashim Mbita, executive secretary of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on Monday. This solidarity shipment of the GDR working people, dispatched on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the OAU, consists of 10 tons of medicines, medical supplies, powdered milk and other foodstuffs, clothing, sleeping bags, air mattresses and other utensils urgently needed in refugee camps. Colonel Mbita thanked the GDR people for this renewed proof of its solidarity with the liberation struggle in Africa and appreciated the high political value of this solidarity especially for the struggle in Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe against racism, imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 78 p 2 AU]

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD312026Y BudapestMTI in English 1725 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 31 [MTI]--As already reported briefly today, under the leadership of Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and of the Mozambique People's Republic, a party and state delegation arrived Wednesday in Hungary on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. The president of Mozambique is accompanied by his wife Graca Machel, too.

The delegation includes: Joaquim A. Chissano, member of FRELIMO's Standing Political Committee and foreign minister, permanent member of the National Assembly; Mario G. Machungo, member of the Standing Political Committee, minister of industry and energetics, representative to the National Assembly; Jose Luis Cabaco, member of the Central Committee, minister of communication and posts and representative to the National Assembly; Jose Luis Cabaco, member of the Central Committee, minister of communication and posts and representative to the National Assembly; and Sergio Vieira, member of the Central Committee, president of the Bank of Mozambique and representative to the National Assembly.

The Mozambique delegation was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and his wife; by Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council, and his wife; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council; Imre Katona, secretary in charge of the Presidential Council; Jozsef Biro, foreign trade minister; Colonel-General Lajos Czinege, defence minister; Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry; members of the HSWP Central Committee; Ferenc Trethon, minister of labour; Sandor Racz, department head at the HSWP Central Committee; Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the capital's council; Pal Racz, under secretary of state for foreign affairs; Peter Varkonyi, under secretary of state and president of the information office of the Council of Ministers; all members of the HSWP CC; Gabor Soos, under secretary of agriculture and food; and several outstanding personalities of the country's political life. Gabor Suto, Hungary's ambassador to Maputo, was also present, as well as numerous leaders and members of foreign diplomatic representations accredited in Budapest.

Upon alighting from the plane the guests were welcomed and shook by the hand Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi.

The commander of the ceremonial brigade reported to the president of Mozambique, then amid the tunes of the Mozambique and Hungarian national anthems 21 gunshots were fired in honor of the head of the delegation.

Accompanied by Janos Kadar, Samora Moises Machel received military honours and greeted the soldiers. Pioneers rushed with flowers to the president and his wife. Samora Moises Machel greeted the Hungarian personalities of public life and the members of diplomatic corps who came to meet him and his suite, then the guests received the welcome of flagwaving Budapesters.

The ceremonial reception was closed by a march of the ceremonial brigade, then the guests--accompanied by Hungarian statesmen--drove to their residence.

Kadar Speaks at Dinner

LD011044Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] The party Central Committee and the Presidential Council have given a dinner for the Mozambique party and state delegation in the parliament building. The delegation, which arrived today, is led by Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and head of state. At the dinner, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Janos Kadar and Samora Machel proposed toasts. Present were Pal Losonczi, several members of the government and leading figures of social life.

The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee emphasized, among other things, that the Hungarian people have followed with great interest and supported the independence struggle of the Mozambique patriots, and do so today when the people of Mozambique are fighting for socialist development.

Recently the African Continent has become one of the main frontlines in the global struggle between socialism and capitalism. International imperialism feels that its political, economic and military influence is endangered and they do not recoil from the most brutal military intervention to defend their interests. But the peoples of Africa fighting for their independence can count on the assistance of the socialist countries, among them Hungary, Janos Kadar declared in his toast at the dinner in honor of the guests from Mozambique.

KATUSHEV, MARJAI LEAD TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD300942Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] A session of the Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical and scientific cooperation committee has opened in Budapest. Among other things, the talks will review results in the building of the high-tension transmission line between Vinnitsa and Albertirsa and several new intergovernmental and interministerial cooperation agreements for its preparation.

The Hungarian delegation at the session is led by Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, and the Soviet delegation by Katushev, deputy premier.

Visit Tolna

LD010234Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Konstantin Katushev, Soviet deputy premier, has visited Tolna County accompanied by Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier. They called at the new life producer cooperative, then inspected units of the Paks powerplant.

Soviet Ambassador's Reception

LD311658Y Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 31 May, MTI--Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Hungary, gave a reception Tuesday at the embassy on the occasion of the 31st session of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic and technical-scientific cooperation.

II. 1 Jun 78

F 3

HUNGARY

The reception was attended by Jozsef Marjai and Konstantin Katushev and the members of the delegations headed by them.

Also present were Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro; Light Industry Minister Mrs Janos Keseru; Agriculture and Food Minister Pal Romany; and Metallurgy and Machine Building Minister Istvan Soltesz.

HUNGARY, BARBADOS TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD312030Y Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 31 [MTI]--Guided by their desire to strengthen their ties in every sphere on the basis of mutual advantages, and conforming to the UN Charter, the Hungarian People's Republic and Barbados have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

SANDOR GASPAR TO ATTEND FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD312054Y Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 31 [MTI]--Invited by the Finnish Communist Party, Sandor Gaspar, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left Wednesday for Helsinki to represent the HSWP at the 18th Congress of the FCP to be held from June 1 to 3.

GYORGY LAZAR ATTENDS MEETING ON TOURISM

LD311600Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Summary] The deputies from the counties of Bekes and Heves are discussing tourism at Mezokovesd. "Premier Gyorgy Lazar, MSZMP Politburo member, was among those attending the joint session of the groups of deputies from the counties of Bekes and Heves." They are discussing the promotion of tourism in the area, especially in the light of its inadequate accommodation.

LAOTIAN DELEGATION ENDS CULTURAL TALKS IN HUNGARY

LD010134Y Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 31 [MTI]--The delegation of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, who had carried on talks at the Hungarian Institute for Cultural Relations of the two countries' cooperation, left Budapest on Wednesday. The exchanges of views resulted in the signing of the 1978-79 educational, scientific and cultural work plan by the head of the Laotian delegation Uttama Chounlamani, deputy minister of education, sports and religious affairs, and by Sandor Demeter, vice-president of the Institute for Cultural Relations. The work plan is the first document of this kind in the history of the two countries' cultural relations.

HUNGARIAN TU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SWITZERLAND

LD301324Y Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 29 [MTI]--A Hungarian trade union delegation headed by General Secretary Sandor Gaspar stayed in Switzerland between May 24-27, at the invitation of the Swiss Trade Union Federation (SGB).

The delegation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions returned the SGB's visit paid to Hungary in autumn, last year, by which official relations had been established between the two countries' trade unions.

The representatives of the Hungarian and Swiss trade unions discussed current issues of the International Trade Union Movement. Constructive exchanges of experiences and views have been established between the Hungarian Trade Union Federation and SGB, as well as between their member-unions contributing to the intensification of reciprocal understanding. Both trade union federations intend to maintain and cherish the relations developed so far and to improve the information on the two countries' trade union activities.

The Hungarian trade union delegation returned to Budapest.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN MINISTER'S ARRIVAL--At the invitation of Secretary of State Istvan Gergely, Chairman of the National Bureau of Water Conservation Ahmed Bencherif, minister of irrigation, land development and environmental protection of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and member of the Council of the Revolution, arrived in Budapest on Monday. Istvan Gergely welcomed him at Ferihegy Airport. Ali Abdelouai, Algerian ambassador in Budapest, was also present. The position of cooperation in water management between the two countries will be reviewed and possibilities for its development will be examined at the Budapest talks. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 May 78 p 4 AU]

HUNGARIAN-JORDANIAN TRANSPORT AGREEMENT--At the invitation of Minister of Transportation and Postal Affairs Arpad Pullai, Jordanian Minister of Transport 'Ali as-Suhaymat paid an official visit to Budapest 23-26 May. The ministers reviewed the development of relations between the two countries with regard to highway and air communications and maritime shipping. They also explored the possibilities for further developing them and signed an intergovernmental agreement regulating international highway traffic between and through the two countries. 'Ali as-Suhaymat and his party departed from Budapest on Friday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 May 78 p 4 AU]

GIEREK'S PLANNED 2-3 JUNE VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA NOTED

LD311954Y Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 31 May PAP--The first secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek will start an official visit of friendship to Yugoslavia on June 2, at the invitation of the Yugoslav President and Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Gierek Addresses Women's Group

AU311644Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 May 78 p 8 AU

[PAP-attributed report on speech by E. Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at a 26 May meeting with a group of Polish women]

[Text] In a cordial conversation with the meeting participants, E. Gierek stated that the party and state had already done a great deal for the benefit of the mother, the child and the family, in solicitude for the vital interests and future of our people, and would continue to do so. The population of Poland will soon reach 35 million. We are taking pains to provide each family with an independent dwelling and conditions for man's all-round individual development. The PZPR Central Committee first secretary expressed confidence that Polish women and mothers would, as before, do their utmost to enrich our fatherland's beautiful history, in keeping with our times and in line with the country's development needs. Both the physical and moral health of the people, and the frame of mind and willingness to work honestly are of great importance in accomplishing our common goals. The atmosphere of a family home, as well as the responsible role confronting women in shaping such a frame of mind, can hardly be overestimated.

Remember the war and the occupation, E. Gierek continued, so that they can never occur again. It is imperative to build and strengthen peace through unity and cohesion, through our infallible alliances, through our economic potential, as well as our defensive ability, which is the guardian of the Polish sky and land. On the 60th anniversary of Polish independence, the lessons of history must be borne in mind.

Jaroszewicz Sees Netherlands Minister

LD311542Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Today Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received Alphons van der Stee, minister of agriculture and fisheries of the Netherlands. Talks on Polish-Dutch economic relations were held and special stress was put on cooperation in the field of agriculture.

Jaroszewicz Notes Korczak's Anniversary

LD311922Y Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 31 May PAP--A meeting of the committee for the celebrations of the 100th anniversary of Janusz Korczak's birthday, falling on July 22 this year, was held in Warsaw today. The anniversary, on Poland's motion, has been written down in the international UNESCO calendar.

Janusz Korczak (real name Henryk Goldszmit) was one of the most outstanding pedagogues of the 20th century, an intellectual, physician, and writer, faithful friend of children to whom he dedicated all his life, choosing to be killed together with his pupils in the Nazi concentration camp of Treblinka.

The debates were attended by foreign visitors-delegates of scientific centers, ministries of education, Korczak societies from ten countries.

Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, honorary sponsor of the celebrations, emphasized in a letter to participants in the debates that the inauguration of Janusz Korczak anniversary year was held on the eve of the International Child's Day.

The 100th anniversary of Janusz Korczak's birth has been included in the international UNESCO calendar and under the name of Korczak's Year it has acquired the rank of a world scale event. Yet the heart of the Korczak celebrations is in Poland, in Warsaw, the place of the doctor's childhood, youth, where his life-time passion shaped and materialized. Here he conducted his creative activity through many years, here he radiated wisdom and goodness.

I am convinced, the premier concluded, the Korczak's Year will help even better popularise his accomplishments. The year's programme includes many concrete scientific and artistic undertakings which aim at deepening the knowledge of [the] pedagogical and literary activity of Janusz Korczak. The creative work of Janusz Korczak is still living and bearing fruit in Poland. We want it to be a haven of new ideas in all countries, the source of inspiration opening up new pedagogical prospects, said the letter from Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Jablonski Meets Welfare Delegation

LD271720Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the Fourth Congress of the Polish Committee of Social Welfare, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, today received at Belweder Palace a delegation from the committee's presidium. The committee has at present nearly 1.8 million members, and plays a large part in supplementing the action of the state in caring for the old and solitary and those who are living in difficult circumstances.

In thanking the delegation for the fruitful work of thousands of activists, and wishing the delegates of the congress successful discussions, the chairman of the Council of State stressed the social and educational values of the committee's activities.

Szydlak Attends Welfare Congress

LD271850Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Fourth National Congress of the Polish Committee for Social Welfare has opened in Warsaw. Jan Szydlak, deputy premier and Politburo member, took part in today's session. He greeted the participants of the congress, stating that the aims of the organization which are assisting [words indistinct]. The activities of the committee are an important supplement to the state system of social welfare, and are linked with the social policies of the party and state.

Jagielski Tours Port Facilities

LD010905Y Koszalin Domestic Television Service in Polish 1440 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Today the Gdansk coast was visited by PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. Accompanied by the leaders of the province, he visited the container base which is under construction in Gdynia port, the Gdynia ship-building yard named after the Paris Commune and the Northern Port. After the visit to the transloading bases of the Northern Port, I asked the comrade premier to speak briefly about today's visit:

[Jagielski] The Northern Port is a very substantial proof and expression of our great progress in the past 7 years, among other things, in the maritime economy. It is a very modern port with basic transloading facilities. At the same time, above all, it is basically involved in the export of coal. The latest technology in transloading has been applied, both in unloading from the freightcars and loading onto the ships. Secondly, we have in the Northern Port fundamentally solved the problem of liquid fuels. At present we import by sea more than 4 million tons of oil. Part of this oil is directly processed at the Gdansk refinery. Thus we have solved the second very important problem to the national economy. At present we are solving the third and extremely important problem--the construction of the ore base to supply our metallurgical industry. The Northern Port is working today for the benefit of the whole national economy and serves this economy. It is, one can say without exaggeration, one of the most modern ports not only on the Baltic but also in Europe. I think that at present the task is to step up the realization of the intended investment so that the effect is even greater through stepping up the realization of those intentions which are envisaged in the plan.

The last stop of the stay of vice premier Jagielski on the coast was a meeting devoted to the realization of investments in the Northern Port.

Babiuch Attends Torun Plenum

LD010540Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] A plenum of the party voivodship committee was held on 31 May in Torun, with Edward Babiuch participating. The plenum was devoted to further improvement of the ideological, training and propaganda work. When the point of the agenda dealing with organisational matters came up, Edward Babiuch presented to the plenum a proposal of the party Central Committee Politburo concerning changes at the post of the first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Torun in connection with appointing Zygmunt Najdowski to state work [pol praca panstwowa].

At the same time, Boleslaw Kapitan, deputy member of the party Central Committee, was proposed for the post of the first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Torun. The plenum unanimously accepted the proposals.

LEADERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON POLISH-BULGARIAN TREATY

LD282334Y Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May, PAP--In connection with the 30th anniversary of the Polish-Bulgarian treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the leaders of the two countries exchanged congratulatory messages.

"We note with satisfaction that relations between our two countries and peoples, concordant with the provisions of the treaty and based on common ideological interests and desires, are being systematically expanded and deepened," reads the message from Poland signed by First Secretary of the PUPP CC Edward Gierek, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

"The Polish People's Republic highly appreciates the brotherly alliance and cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We greatly respect your outstanding achievements in the building of socialism, strengthening of detente and development of cooperation among nations.

We are convinced that through the consolidation of unshakable friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, through the cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA, Poland and Bulgaria will continue contributing to the strengthening of socialism, to the ensuring of peace and security in Europe and the world-over.

In their message, the first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Committee, president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and Premier Stanko Todorov said:

"This historic agreement, which had been based on the principles of Marxism and Leninism, played an enormous role in the developing, consolidating and deepening of brotherly cooperation between and unity of both parties, countries and peoples. It became an important factor of socialist building in Bulgaria and Poland. The new agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, signed in Sofia on April 6th, 1967, created conditions of even closer cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland, and became a symbol of socialist internationalism in action."

LUKASZEWICZ-LED PZPR DELEGATION VISITS AUSTRIA

LD262002Y Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[PUWP Delegation Visited Austria"--PAP headline]

[Text] Vienna, 26 May, PAP--A delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party CC led by member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Jerzy Lukaszewicz paid a visit to Austria on May 21-24 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria.

The delegation held talks with a CPA CC delegation led by Party Chairman Franz Muhri, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC Erwin Scharf and members of the CPA CC Johann Steiner and Otto Treml.

During meetings and talks the PUWP delegation acquainted itself with the current tasks of the CPA after its 23rd congress. Discussed were also key international issues and views exchanged on the topical questions of international communist and workers movement.

The PUWP highly values the work of the CPA and its struggle for vital interests of the working people. The CAP holds in great esteem the achievements of socialist building in Poland. Both parties are for the deepening of European detente and for its extension onto the other parts of the world. This aim can be attained through a consistent and comprehensive implementation of the CSCE final act by all states which signed the document.

Of essential significance at present is the complementing of political detente with detente in the military sphere and continuation of effective disarmament efforts. The PUWP and the CPA hope that the UN special disarmament session will produce significant initiatives in this respect. Both parties come firmly against the plans to produce and deploy neutron warheads in Europe.

The consistent peace policy pursued by the USSR, Poland and other socialist states plays a decisive role in the strengthening of international security and in paving the way for cooperation of states representing different socio-economic systems. The PUWP and the CPA want a further intensification of economic cooperation among European states. In order to attain this it is necessary to eliminate the outstanding limitations and undertake joint ventures whose realization is essential for the European continent, e.g. in the sphere of environmental protection, transport or energy. Both parties are committed to the further expansion of political and cultural relations between Austria and Poland.

The sides exchanged views on consolidation of the unity of action by the international communist movement in line with the principles of internationalist solidarity and observance of independence and equality of all parties. The visit passed in traditionally friendly atmosphere and confirmed the unanimity of both parties' views on matters examined by them.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS VISIT POLAND

Department Director Bondarenko

LD261950Y Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May, PAP--Director of a department of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR A. Bondarenko paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He held talks with heads of the Polish Foreign Ministry departments J. Feliksiak and W. Natorf concerning problems of interest to both sides. A. Bondarenko was received by Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

Press Department Director

LD261954Y Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May, PAP--Director of the Press Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs V. Sofinskiy paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of the director of the Department of Press, Cultural and Scientific Cooperation at the Polish Foreign Ministry, S. Staniszewski.

The Soviet guest was received by Polish Deputy Foreign Minister J. Czyrek. He met also for talks with head of the PZPR Central Committee Press, Radio and Television Department Kazimierz Rokoszewski and Deputy Foreign Minister M. Dmochowski.

FRG OFFICIAL VISITS POLAND, MEETS MINISTERS

LD261902Y Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May, PAP--Premier of the Saarland Government, Franz Josef Roeder paid a several-day visit to Poland at the invitation of the minister of local economy and preservation of environment, Maria Milczarek. The premier visited Gdansk, laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of Westerplatte and paid a short visit to Malbork. He visited also the site of the former Nazi concentration camp in Sztutowo where he laid flowers at the monument to the murdered inmates of the camp. Premier Franz Josef Roeder met member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUPP CC, Stefan Olszowski. He also held talks with the head of the Planning Commission, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, and Minister of Education Jerzy Kuberski. The talks focused on the question of the further normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG.

BRIEFS

SED DELEGATION IN POLAND--PAP--At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, a SED Central Committee delegation headed by Herbert Hoffmann, deputy chief of the SED Central Committee department for the light, consumer and local industries, visited Poland from 22 to 26 May. The delegation was received by Zdzislaw Kurowski, chief of the PZPR Central Committee department for the light industry, trade and consumption. The GDR visitors had talks in the Planning Commission, the Ministries of Light Industry and of Domestic Trade and Services. While on Lodz, the delegation familiarized itself with the work of the textile institute and had talks in the Lodz Voivodship PZPR Committee. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 May 78 p 4 AU]

II. 1 Jun 78

R O M A N I A

H 1

MORE ON CEAUSESCU'S FOREIGN TOUR

Farewell Remarks in Phnom Penh

AU302120Y Bucharest ACERPRES in English 1942 GMT 30 May 78 AU

[Text] Phnom Penh, ACERPRES, 30/5/78--The official visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Democratic Kampuchea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea ended, on May 30.

Before the departure of the guests, Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan and Vorn Vet paid a farewell call on President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, at their residence. Present were the members of the Romanian party and state delegation.

Addressing President Nicolae Ceausescu, Pol Pot said: We are glad both as regards your visit and the good results we have obtained. We consider your visit as a historic one that will lead to intensifying the so close friendship between our peoples, parties and countries.

We, too, are very content with the visit, with the results of the talks, with the understandings we reached and, especially, with the treaty of friendship and collaboration we have signed, said President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Talking then very cordially, the two party and state leaders highlighted the great significance of the treaty between the two countries, the first act of its kind concluded by Democratic Kampuchea, as Nicolae Ceausescu underlined. In the context, Pol Pot underscored with satisfaction the fact that the first treaty of Kampuchea was concluded with Romania, as well as the determination of the Kampuchean party and people to do everything for the promotion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries.

We would like, Nicolae Ceausescu said, to develop on all planes the relations of collaboration between our parties and peoples. We have the same viewpoints on the principles that should underlie interstate relations, namely the principles of independence and sovereignty, and it is on this basis that we shall develop the relations between our peoples.

The guests and the hosts then left together for the airport where the departure ceremony took place.

The presidential plane took off at 8:30 a.m. making for New Delhi.

Ceausescu Cables Pol Pot, Others

AU302025Y Bucharest ACERPRES in English 2014 GMT 30 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, ACERPRES, 30/5/78--Leaving the territory of Democratic Kampuchea, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania sent a telegram to Pol Pot and Khieu Samphan which reads: The visit I have paid and the talk we have conducted, the treaty of friendship and collaboration we have signed together will go down as a historic moment in the development of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between our countries, to the interest of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

On flying over the territories of their countries President Nicolae Ceausescu also sent telegrams to President U Ne Win of Burma, to President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh, and to Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamshahr of Iran.

I express on this occasion as well, the telegram sent to the shahanshah of Iran reads inter alia, the conviction that our recent talks will be a fresh, important moment in the development of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between our countries, to the benefit and in the interest of both peoples, of peace and understanding internationally.

Stops Over in India

AU302105Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 30 May 78 AU

[Text] New Delhi, AGERPRES, 30/5/1978--On his way to the country, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu stopped over New Delhi, where they met Prime Minister Morarji Desai, thus answering the invitation of the Indian premier, to pay a short visit on the occasion.

At the Palam Airport welcoming were Morarji Desai, A.B. Vajpayee, minister of external affairs, S. Kundu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of External Affairs, Mrs Renuka Devi Barkataki, state minister of education and culture. The Romanian head of state was accompanied by Cornel Burtica, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Pungan.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were greeted with warm sympathy by Sthi, general secretary of the Indian-Romanian friendship association, by a great number of the association members.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were then guests at Prime Minister Morarji Desai's estate. Here, the head of the Romanian state and the Indian premier talked, the top-level dialogue continuing during a working breakfast.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu returned to the airport, accompanied by Prime Minister Morarji Desai and by the other Indian officials having taken part in the talks.

Asked by Indian and foreign journalists, President Nicolae Ceasuescu made a declaration. The departure ceremony occurred under the sign of the same friendly feelings that have welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu in India.

At the ramp, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu bid a hearty good bye to Prime Minister Morarji Desai; the Romanian head of state and the Indian premier expressing their satisfaction at the meeting they had. at 1520, local time, the presidential airplane took off, continuing its journey to Bucharest.

Holds Talks With Desai

AU302110Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 30 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/5/1978--Talks took place between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Morarji Desai, prime minister of India, in New Delhi on May 30. Attending the talks were Elena Ceausescu, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Vasile Pungan, minister, the presidency of the republic.

Attending for India were Atal Bihari Vajpayee, minister of external affairs, George Fernandes, minister of industry, Renuka Devi Barkataki, state minister of education and culture, Somarendra Kundu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of External Affairs, and other officials.

The Romanian head of state and the Indian prime minister considered as very good the relations established between the two countries and pointed out that wide possibilities are at hand for their further development, and expressed the wish to promote the political relations, the economic, technological and scientific collaboration as also the collaboration of both states in international life.

Opinions were exchanged during the talks on present-day international issues with stress being laid on the necessity to work for a policy asserting national independence and sovereignty of all countries, for the attainment of the peoples' aspirations for progress, welfare and happiness, a condition for safeguarding international peace and security.

Setting out from the fact that still persisting in the world are hotbeds of tension and conflict endangering the peoples' peace and security, as well as litigious problems left by the long imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, both sides declared for the political, negotiated settlement of inter-state disputes.

Pointing out the interdependence among the major problems facing mankind, the need for eradicating underdevelopment, for establishing new international economic order, for safeguarding the peoples' independence and sovereignty, both sides reiterated the determination of their countries to work for grounding inter-state relations on equality and equity, on the observance of each nation's right to decide by itself its fate, on non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, on exclusion of force and pressure.

Stress was laid on the need for a faster abolition of the racist regimes of apartheid, of the colonialist and neocolonialist practices and the two countries' determination was expressed to work for ensuring as fast as possible the independence, liberty and the right of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa to be masters of their destinies, for doing away with any foreign oppression of and domination over other peoples.

Special attention was paid to the problems of European security, of continuing this process and translating into life the provisions of the Helsinki final act, inclusive of those regarding the military disengagement of the signatory states.

A special place was held by the problems of general disarmament, nuclear disarmament primarily, the determination being expressed to work for measures on this line to be taken and also the hope that the special session of the UN General Assembly will meet this imperative of the present.

President Nicolae Ceausescu invited prime minister of India to visit Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Premier Morarji Desai invited President Nicolae Ceausescu to pay an official visit to India.

Makes Statement to Journalists

AU302115Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2002 GMT 30 May 78 AU

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Statement During His New Delhi Meeting With Journalists"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/5/1978--Expressing thanks for the reception and hospitality extended by the Indian premier, President Nicolae Ceausescu said among others:

The talks conducted were particularly good and reflected the stage of the relations of collaboration between Romania and India.

We discussed problems related to the development of the economic, technological, scientific and cultural collaboration and cooperation between our countries. We have noted with satisfaction that a good cooperation exists between Romania and India.

We have also exchanged opinions on some international issues. We reached the conclusion that intensified efforts are necessary for a policy of respect for the independence of each and every nation, of promoting the negotiated settlement of the problems, for the achievement of disarmament and first of all of nuclear disarmament setting out from the fact that mankind needs peace so that it should devote to economic and social development, to the welfare and happiness of each and every nation. Our discussions also covered problems pertaining to underdevelopment, to the establishment of a new international economic order.

We expressed the common wish for the representatives of our countries to work within the United Nations Organization and in other international organizations for the translation into life of all these principles of collaboration and peace.

As for the visit I paid to five Asian countries, it was, from all viewpoints, positive visit starting with China. I noted that all these peoples are preoccupied with their economic and social development, with the building of the socialist society in each one of those countries, that they wish that the principles of national independence, equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs be observed in international life. I am in a position to tell you that the visits to all these countries unfolded with good results not only for the relations between Romania and the respective states, but also for the cause of peace and collaboration internationally.

Returns to Bucharest

AU302015Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 30 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/5/78--In the evening of May 30, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, returned to Bucharest from the official visit of friendship to People's China, the DPR of Korea, Vietnam, Laos and Democratic Kampuchea. President Ceausescu was accompanied in these visits by Elena Ceausescu, Cornel Burtica, Dumitru Popescu, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Musat, Vasile Pungan.

The visits of President Nicolae Ceausescu in the five friendly countries represent a remarkable event, opening up fresh perspectives to the ascending evolution on multiple planes of the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between Romania and the visited countries.

On his return to the country, Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by thousands of Bucharesters, came to express their full approval of the results of the visits. At the airport, Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other members of the delegation were welcomed by Premier Manea Manescu and by other members of the party and state leadership.

CEAUSESCU'S TOAST AT 29 MAY LUNCHEON IN CAMBODIA

AU310942Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 May 78 p 3 AU

[Toast by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at luncheon hosted for him on 29 May by the Kampuchean Communist Party Northern Region Committee]

[Text] I want to convey warm greetings to the communists and all the people of the northern region on behalf of our delegation and of the Romanian people.

II. 1 Jun 78

H 5

ROMANIA

We are very pleased with this opportunity to tour the northern region of Kampuchea during our visit, a region which was one of the centers of the national liberation struggle. We viewed with great interest the Angkor monuments, testimonies of an old civilization and of the creativity of the people who lived in that area. Between 1970-75 the Angkor area was the field of intensive national liberation struggles, which contributed to a close blending of historical traditions and struggles for freedom and national independence and sovereignty.

We have learned that, like all the Kampuchean people, the people of this area are also engaged in the great revolutionary work to promote the socialist construction in Kampuchea. We want to wish you, the communists in this area and all the inhabitants, as well as all the Kampuchean people, ever greater successes in this vast revolutionary project.

Although our visit to Kampuchea is short, we feel that it will play a historic role, due to the documents and agreements that we will conclude. There is no doubt that ever closer relations will develop between our countries and parties, in point of fact, our relations are based on our cooperation at the time of the national liberation struggles. Needless to say, our cooperation will be based on the principles of scientific socialism, and of independence, sovereignty and equality of rights between our two states and parties, on our struggle to apply these principles in the relations among all the states.

We wish the Kampuchean Communist Party, and the Kampuchean people success in all their efforts to promote their socialist development, to strengthen their independence and sovereignty, and for prosperity; we also wish for a fruitful cooperation between our parties and peoples.

I would like to raise a glass to the health of the party Central Committee secretary, Comrade Pol Pot;

To the health of the State Presidium chairman, Comrade Khieu Samphan;

To the health of Comrade Kang Chap, chairman of the Northern Region Committee;

To the health of all of you.

AGERPRES REPORTS ROMANIAN-CAMBODIAN COMMUNIQUE

AU302040Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 30 May 78 AU

["Romanian-Kampuchean Joint Communique"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/5/78--The joint communique adopted at the end of the official visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Democratic Kampuchea, shows among others:

The Democratic Kampuchean side was highly appreciative of the successes the Romanian people won under the leadership of the RCP at head with Nicolae Ceausescu in the work of building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

The Democratic Kampuchean side expressed its great esteem for President Nicolae Ceausescu, its high valuation of President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to the fight for the cause of socialism and strengthening peace, for a new world economic and political order, to strengthening the unity of all anti-imperialist, progressive and democratic forces in the fight for liberty, national independence, security, collaboration and progress.

On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and of the entire Romanian people, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania heartily hailed again the historic victory the Kampuchean people won under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea at head with Pol Pot for the attainment of their national aspirations for independence, democracy and prosperity. It powerfully demonstrated once more than when a people is determined to defend their independence, to ensure their right to live free, to be master of their destiny, there is no force in the world capable to defeat them.

The president of Romania was highly appreciative of the policy of independence and non-alignment promoted by Democratic Kampuchea. The Romanian Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania reiterate their solidarity with and support for the Kampuchean people in the attainment of their objectives in the new stage of the revolution in Kampuchea.

The two sides reiterated their determination to further work for strengthening the friendship and developing the bilateral cooperation to the interest of the Romanian people and of the people of Kampuchea, based on Marxism-Leninism and on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, the right of each and every people to decide their fate, non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs of another state, equality and mutual advantage.

During the exchange of views on some present-day international issues, the two sides expressed their firm determination to actively contribute to the cause of defending international peace and security, to the examination and solving of the major international problems facing mankind, to the achievement of a general and complete disarmament, nuclear one primarily, to the establishment of a new international economic and political order, to the building of a juster and better world.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Kampuchea declare for the peaceful settlement of all conflicts and states of tension among states based on the real observance of national independence and sovereignty, of territorial integrity, of each and every people's right to decide their fate by themselves, without any outside immixture.

Both sides expressed full satisfaction at the results of the visit considering that it accounts for a new and powerful contribution to the continual strengthening of the Romanian-Kampuchean relations in all spheres of activity, to the interest of the Romanian and Kampuchean people, of the cause of independence, democracy, socialism and peace all over the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu invited a delegation of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, led by Pol Pot, to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania. Pol Pot accepted the invitation with great pleasure.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN BORDER CONVENTION--"A convention was signed on Friday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the protection, maintenance and reconstruction of the border line and signs along the land sector of the Romanian-Bulgarian state border." The document was signed by the commanders of the two countries' border troops, Col Gen Vasile Petrut, and Maj Gen Stefan Tanov, in the presence of Deputy Foreign Minister Vasile Gliga and Bulgarian ambassador to Bucharest Petur Danailov. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 May 78 p 5 AU]

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